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ORIGINAL POETRY.

PEACE IN PHILADELPHIA.

—By Wm. Wirt, Esq. late Attorney General of the United States.

Great farrande nepos Atlantis," &c.

...gratulation of—the Lord knows whom,)
...ere can heroes attornies cause,
...ll the herd presume
...e upon thy glorious name.

...for thy statesman's crown,
...that around thee shone;
...y chief renown,
...forcing claim thee for their own.

...d, in a humbled state,
...with the feast of genius springe,
...ell, (by some misinterpreted great,)
...rapid progeny of kings.

...ell—at thy shrine I bend,
...ed to the public weal,
...power, more potent to defend
...brass and battlements of steel.

...l, a plan I shall propose,
...ul and assistance pure,
...from a host of woes,
...of virgin shrine:

...ing—this shall be, in short,
...ance of peace to entrench,
...attorney court,
...ers, shall living take the bench.

...ger of immortal fame,
...in all kinds of wordy war,)
...attorney general's place and name,
...would be authors to the bar.

...rule of good and wholesome laws,
...ts and scripts—made the chaos
...—viz. Blackstone's flaws,
...ns and drolleries of Coke.

...ipous street, but tempered well
...ustice and mercy's warmth benign,
...with candle, book and bell,
...housing shall our goodness shine.

...ge, for the first offence
...pay a most enormous fine,
...sum of eighteen pence
...ing, bone and biggest line.

...to imprison them in cells
...bread and water for their food—
...may hear their classic yells,
...ng be productive of much good.

...those other works erased
...ame, shall be hanged!—their pages Jann'd,
...with brimstone books to read.
...fair throats with tar and oakum crammed.

...ers, (save a chosen few,)
...ink or rail-roads and canals,
...ing, unsettering crew
...and flowers to grace the gaols.

...ators, who make free
...of works, to excise furnish,
...that nine months rumpered shall be,
...gin, beer, claret, port and brandy.

...gress such labor, every fellow
...to pamphlet of six sheets or more,
...sheet of green blue or yellow,
...Queen'd to death and damn'd encore.

...and escape o'er Styx's ferry,
...pistol, halter, knife or vial,
...ages off to purgatory,
...ermit back to stand his trial.

TO ADVERSITY.

...ide and desolating winds
...ry, that howl around
...ravage; there's a power that binds
...ricane, and there's a bound
...ious pass—and ye shall wage
...ain, the' fought with tenfold rage.

...ad upon the mountain height
...ength in vain! The solemn form
...to meet the morning light,
...ne, while the wind and storm
...him, howling, sought away
...ing that leaves to decay.

...ons of time—they gather round,
...ge while the good man's house;
...decay, and aught is found
...ensued revenge, save that some
...reputation has been rent,
...e was born for heaven is left.

ARCOLO.

LINES ON ELIAS HICKS.

...ch'ly dead—in life
...ne as in death sublime;
...ad round the country strife
...dulgence and time—
...whose hoary head once burst
...ersecutor's rage;
...victory virtue nursed,
...ed sings the triumph and sage.

...ing the child of Cain,
...ipless thy bright career to blast,
...ey with arrows in vain,
...triumphed art at last;
...virtues was the bond
...bed all sympathies and souls;
...ou was stretch'd thy hand,
...opposite as are the poles.

...religion, virtue—what
...hound that decks the heart?
...inspire the wish to blot
...virtue out, and drive the dart
...ssion and defame,
...and proof in every age!—
...despise the shout of shame
...ers for the same and wage!

...ous garment which inspire
...ent of bigotry, and dwell
...intolerance, the sire
...passions, born of hell;
...ched up the accursed pale
...ntelli, and with demon hand
...eye and ghastly smile,
...d for the coast the blazing brand.

...ope, base shade, if bigotry
...ould see thee calmly die,
...ou'd thy victory,
...ou Hate's withering eye,
...ant of hope in Heaven,
...ould hear of gladness glows)
...utterance then it given,
...ou trembles at life's close.

MILFORD BARD.

THE DEATH OF MRS. ———.

...ou sing?"—Not among the choir,
...ou hear hymns of praise
...ing ear admire
...melodious lays;
...and harmonious breath,
...voice is hush'd in death!

...ou now?"—In vain her orphans weep
...their mother's name,
...ou watch'd their infant sleep
...ou wake again,
...ong and deep repose,
...ou alone bestows.

...ou see?"—Beneath you grassy mound,
...cold and pale she lies!—
...earth and grass were found
...ou'en strangers' eyes,
...hands lament the lot
...ou'll ne'er forget.

...ou now?"—Where the wanted rest,
...ou, as tongue can tell,
...ace of the blest,
...ellow pleasures dwell,
...ou like her who trod
...path that leads to God.

H. D.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

"If there be there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said
This is my own, my native land!"

A short period anterior to the commencement of that sanguinary struggle which secured our independence, and obtained for America an elevated station among the powerful nations of the earth, commences the following narrative.

The sun had already passed his meridian, and the lengthening shades of the forest announced the approach of evening, when two gentlemen on horseback were seen winding their way over the picturesque country by which Boston is surrounded. The elder of the two was apparently an officer of the troops stationed in Boston, for he was habited in the glittering uniform of a British Colonel. The dress of his companion was characterised by an air of elegance without ostentation, and his ingenuous countenance indicated great courage and goodness of heart.—Having reached a place where two roads diverged, the younger of the two, William Montroy, addressed Colonel Townsend—"What objections have you to visit Mr. H——, whose beautiful country seat is near this place?—report speaks favorably of the beauty and accomplishments of his daughter."

Colonel Townsend willingly assented to a proposition so well calculated to yield pleasure, and the gentlemen evinced their impatience by increasing the pace of their spirited horses. A few moments sufficed to gratify them with a view of the mansion. Two majestic rows of trees shaded the avenue leading to a light and airy house, which exhibited a finished exterior. The honeysuckle and jessamine shaded the ample windows and offered an impervious barrier to the penetrating rays of an evening sun. The visitors were cordially welcomed by the proprietor of the mansion, and ushered into the parlor. A spirited conversation was maintained for some time, which was finally interrupted by the entrance of Maria, the daughter of the host. Her person was symmetry itself, but her features were not of that brilliant order which fascinate the beholder at the first view, but rather partook of that soothing nature which steals over us unawares, and silently weaves an inextricable web about the heart. The dark and sparkling eyes which beamed from under her arched brows were highly prepossessing, and betrayed the vivid emotions of a soul whose pre-eminent features were nobleness of sentiment and extraordinary firmness. The suavity and simplicity of her manners and conversation imparted a sensation of ease and delight to those with whom she associated. She was universally admired and her company much courted, but so far her heart had proved impenetrable to Cupid's shafts. In her company time flew swiftly, and ere the gentlemen took leave, the chaste moon illumined the surrounding country with its feeble rays. The ride homeward was performed in silence. Something important appeared to demand their attention, and nothing was said concerning the characters of those whom they had left. Subsequent to this visit they were frequently seen to direct their steps towards the country seat of Mr. H——, but never in company. Finally it was rumoured that Montroy had succeeded in winning the love of Maria.

and the mother country burst forth with implacable fury. The minds of the people, which had been highly exasperated by the impolitic measures of the British cabinet, were aroused from their fancied security, and the patriots of the day pointed to arms as a last resort. The battle of Lexington had been fought, and the loyal inhabitants of the country were assembling in order to resist the power which was at hand to oppress and enslave them. The intimacy which had formerly existed between Montroy and Colonel Townsend had gradually cooled, and now, owing to their respective situations, ceased entirely. It was not to be expected that one with feelings so ardent and enthusiastic as those which animated the bosom of Montroy, should resist a current whose impetuosity impelled others with such violence. But sacrifices of no trifling nature were to be made ere he could openly manifest his patriotic principles. Mr. H—— was an Englishman, wholly aristocratic in his views. His wealth had placed him high in society, and it was not possible that he could approve of the exertions of the people. It was not probable that a violent partisan of the king should prefer a son-in-law whose political sentiments differed so widely from his own. The expectation of being rejected by Mr. H—— on those grounds was painful in the extreme, but in addition to this, he feared that Maria's affections might yield to her father's opposition, and that the bright perspective which had so frequently cheered him would never dawn. Agitated by conflicting emotions, and vacillating between the dictates of love and duty, Montroy mounted his horse and galloped to the house of Mr. H——. A rumor of the recent engagement between the English and Americans had already reached the sensitive ear of Mr. H——, and his virulence burst forth in bitter invective against those who dared to resist the mandates of their sovereign, and he called on Montroy for his opinion concerning the present struggle. Candor forbade equivocation, and he avowed that his best wishes were enlisted in favour of the American cause. On a declaration so unexpected, the countenance of Mr. H—— exhibited the emotions of uncontrollable anger. The ingenuousness of the answer did not elicit the respect which it should have done, but caused Mr. H—— to use many abusive epithets, which were borne with stoical indifference. The coolness of Montroy, in lieu of allaying, augmented the passion of Mr. H——, and he exclaimed with much vehemence, "Do you think that I will suffer my daughter to become the bride of a rebel?—of one who refuses the allegiance due to his king?" Saying this, he turned on his heel and left the apartment. Montroy, in despite of the command which he usually exercised over his passions, was somewhat irritated by this treatment, and was resolved to sacrifice love at the shrine of patriotism. A few days after his interview, Mr. H—— removed to his house in Boston, dreading lest his principles should expose him to popular violence. Montroy joined the American camp stationed in the vicinity, and from his standing and intelligence he received a Captain's commission in the continental service. Some time had elapsed since he had seen Maria, and he was desirous of effecting an interview ere he commenced the arduous duties devolving on him as a soldier. He was well acquainted with the situation of Mr. H——'s lot, and soon reached the house which contained all that was most dear to him. Montroy passed the garden wall, and sought concealment in the friendly shade of an arbor. He had not been there long before he heard the voices of two persons engaged in earnest conversation, and he easily recognized Colonel Townsend and Maria.

"Why will you persist in teasing me with your addresses, since I have confessed my unwillingness to receive your attentions?"

"But, my dear Maria, I have the consent of your father, and hope whispers that my perseverance may yet win your heart from its partiality to the Rebel Captain."

"You should not speak on a subject which gives me so much pain, and sully the name of a brave man who fights for his country, and has an irresistible claim to our admiration."

Colonel Townsend bit his lip and commenced a reply, but was called, and returned to the house unaccompanied by Maria. A slight movement of the leaves was heard, and Montroy was at her side. Surprise and pleasure were depicted on her countenance. She neither shrieked nor fainted, but answered his pressing inquiries with composure.

"The decided course which you have pursued meets my approbation," said she, "and although it may protract the time fixed for our union, yet the patriotic exertions of the Americans will ultimately secure a triumph over the enemies to their liberty, and then we shall be happy. Do not suffer me to detain you longer, innumerable dangers environ you."

She bade him an affectionate adieu, and Montroy hastened to leave the garden, with a desire to escape observation, but in his retreat he encountered Colonel Townsend, who was apparently apprised of his presence, and was on the alert to entrap him. Colonel Townsend came forward with a drawn sword, and ordered him to surrender. Montroy was determined to escape or perish in the attempt. He drew a pistol and aimed it at his antagonist, who was advancing. It flashed in the pan. A second was tried with better success, and Colonel Townsend fell weltering in blood. Montroy would have inquired relative to the wound which he had inflicted, but at the report of the pistol the servants issued from the house, and the approaching lights warned him to depart. When the excitement of the moment had subsided, he was disturbed at the thought of having wounded, and perhaps taken the life of a fellow mortal; but when he reflected that his conduct was justifiable on the principle of self-defence, his inquietude ceased. At intervals he trembled, lest the prejudiced representations of Colonel Townsend should produce a partial estrangement of Maria's affections, but his knowledge of her disposition caused him to reject these suspicions as unworthy of the idol of his soul.

A few days subsequent to this period was fought the sanguinary battle of Bunker's Hill, in which Montroy displayed great gallantry and presence of mind in repelling the attacks of a hostile foe. In the retreat which ensued he was taken prisoner, conducted to Boston, and lodged in a solitary cell of the prison. When Colonel Townsend discovered that his rival was in confinement, his selfish heart throbbed with fiendish joy, and he determined to sacrifice him to his hatred. He intended to accuse him as a spy, having seen him within the British lines in disguise. The plan which he had adopted was feasible and admirably adapted to effect his condemnation. Montroy was arraigned before a court martial and tried as a spy; the case was apparently plain—and it was not difficult for prejudiced judges to pronounce sentence. He was condemned to be shot. Colonel Townsend, who had partially recovered from his wound, visited the house of Mr. H——, and mentioned,

communication infused poignant regret into the bosom of Maria, yet she was aware of the necessity which called for exertion, to rescue him from an ignominous death. It occurred immediately that an application to Col. Townsend might prove successful, but from her knowledge of him her expectations were not sanguine; it was necessary to act quickly, and to him she applied. With ill-concealed satisfaction, he assured her that it was impossible—that his life was forfeited by a law enforced by all civilized nations; then as if some happy scheme had suggested itself, he observed that there was but one mode by which his enlargement might be effected, and that would be attended by great danger, and only one reward could induce him to incur the risk.

"Name any thing," said the affectionate girl, "no recompence would be too great for his deliverer."

"If I effect his escape will you promise to become my bride?" rejoined Col. Townsend".

The sacrifice was great, and Maria hesitated; her alarmed fancy presented Montroy pierced with innumerable wounds. She yielded a reluctant consent, inwardly hoping that some event might transpire to break off her engagement.—Colonel Townsend was aware that he should not possess the heart of Maria, but the ample portion which he should obtain, yielded a soothing consolation for such a *trifle disappointment*, and he anticipated a splendid establishment. On the evening preceding the one fixed for the execution of the unhappy Montroy, Maria sought his prison to take a last farewell.—On reaching it she espied a lonely sentinel, who walked to and fro in front of the edifice.—Not deterred by the gloom of the place, she accosted the soldier and requested permission to visit the condemned officer, to this, he returned a blunt refusal. She offered a purse of money, this he rejected with scorn. At a loss how to prevail over the sentinel, and despairing of success, she burst into tears—an appearance of grief won the sentinel; and, in despite of the orders of a superior, he permitted her to enter the prison. She soon discovered the cell which she sought; she opened the door, and at a table in one corner of the room she saw Montroy; the feeble rays of a small lamp imparted a cadaverous hue to his countenance, which exhibited its usual firmness, and plainly intimated that its owner was prepared to meet his fate with that fortitude and serenity which so well becomes the victim of injustice. The noiseless entrance of Maria did not disturb his meditations, and he headed not her presence until a gentle voice called his name. At the sound, forgetful of the chains which encircled his arms and ankles, he sprung forward, and clasped her in a long and warm embrace—silence lasted for some moments. Maria brushing aside the tears which moistened her pale cheeks, requested the attention of Montroy, while she related the scheme planned for his escape; her voice was suddenly interrupted by the entrance of the sentinel—fear was strongly depicted on his countenance, and he besought Maria to conceal herself, saying that Colonel Townsend was on his way to visit the prisoner. Maria dreaded to be found with Montroy, particularly after the rash promise of the morning; and, fortunately, a long military cloak, which hung in a dark corner of the room, afforded a place of concealment. A few minutes after this opportune discovery, heavy foot-steps announced the approach of the British officer—he entered with little ceremony. Montroy maintained a chilling silence. Colonel Townsend addressed him—"Montroy, I come to tell you that you will soon be free, inevitable death awaited you, but by the interposition of a woman, you are rescued. You would have perished, had not Maria consented to become my bride when I procure your enlargement. A soldier whom I have bribed will mount guard next, he has my orders, and will obey them."

Colonel Townsend departed from the prison, leaving Montroy stupified by the intelligence which he had received. He was much shocked, and waited with intense anxiety to hear a confirmation of the disagreeable news which Colonel Townsend had imparted. The melancholy of Maria too plainly declared the truth, and when she reminded him that the time was at hand when they must bid each other a final adieu, she could not suppress her emotion, but suffered tears to flow profusely. Montroy, in language impassioned and energetic, begged her not to sacrifice happiness to prolong a life which would be miserable and desolate in the extreme, when he should lose all hopes of being united to her. She was deaf to his entreaties, and persisted in a sacrifice whose magnitude evinced the ardor and purity of her love. They bade each other a mournful adieu, and Maria returned to the house of her father.

When the sentinel was changed, Montroy was liberated from prison, and as he felt the refreshing breeze which cooled his feverish brow, his thoughts recurred to the price paid for his liberty, and he almost regretted his escape. His happiness had received a blow whose effects time only could erase—but at present he felt all the bitterness and anguish that an envenomed shaft could inflict. In the first paroxysms of grief and disappointment, suicide suggested itself as an infallible remedy for his sufferings, but reason and religion forbade the commission of so rash an act. Finally he concluded to return to the army, opportunities would occur in which he might not only signalize himself and acquire fresh laurels, but a glorious death might await him, and then his name would be honored by posterity and identified with the votaries of liberty.

Affliction pressed heavily on the heart of Maria; at intervals fortitude enabled her to reconcile herself to the decrees of fate, but frequently she was overcome, and consuming grief secretly made her its prey. By this marriage she should please her father, and unite herself to a man whom she could but detest for his vindictive spirit and illiberality. The nuptial day was not far distant; her frame was not calculated to support such an accumulation of misfortunes.—Mental anxiety caused the bloom to disappear from a cheek which once rivalled the freshness of the rose and the whiteness of the lily usurped its place—sickness followed, and the physicians recommended a change of scene. Mr. H—— had always intended to return to England, in order to enjoy the wealth which he had acquired in America, and he had consigned his property to merchants in Liverpool. Montroy continued in the service of his country until American Independence was established. His affection for Maria has triumphed over time and absence, and, although some of that enthusiastic admiration, inspired by her charms, was diminished, yet its place was amply supplied by respect and esteem for her virtues. About this time he learned from a person just from Europe, that Maria was still unmarried; nothing more was necessary, and he availed himself of the first opportunity to sail for England. The monotony of a sea voyage was alleviated by the delightful speculations which he was continually forming, relative to the reception which awaited him; and soon [illegible] of destination. He was [illegible] to the sentiments of Mr. H——; hope whispered that they would be favorable.

Time had made some ravages on the countenance of Mr. H——, and his daughter's cheek was blanched by illness, but was still lovely.—Mr. H—— informed Montroy, that on his arrival in England, he was much embarrassed for the want of funds, his property having been consigned to a firm whose affairs were in a disordered condition. In this emergency he had applied to Colonel Townsend, who had lately succeeded to an estate by the death of an elder brother, but his applications had been treated with the most supercilious neglect. When Colonel Townsend discovered that the expected fortune was not to be obtained, he released Maria from her promise, by espousing an heiress. The merchants, whose failure had reduced Mr. H—— to comparative poverty, retrieved their affairs by some fortunate speculations, and re-paid the amount of the consignment. In a few weeks after the arrival of Montroy he was united to Maria by a neighbouring clergyman. Mr. H—— yielded to their entreaties to return to America; and they now live in T——, in the enjoyment of all the happiness which a consciousness of having well acted their parts can bestow.

CLARENCE.

Written for the Casket.

LORD BYRON.

Yet peace be to their ashes,—for by them,
If merited, the penalty is paid;
It is not ours to judge.—far less condemn;
The hour must come when such things shall be made
Known unto all,—or hope and dread allay'd
By slumber, on our pillow,—in the dust,
Which, thus much we are sure, must lie decay'd:
And when it shall revive, as is our trust,
'Twill be to be forgiven, *or suffer* what is just.

Childe Harold, Canto III. p. 109.

The veneration which we owe to the illustrious dead and to those mighty minds which have by their lustre delighted and illuminated the world, should at all times rise superior to that spirit of persecution and envy which has thrown a shade upon the records of renown and darkened the annals of modern ages. How noble, how sublime, is the act of bending over the tomb of genius or virtue, and of offering that homage, which, though unheard in the silent city of the dead, vibrates on the bosoms of the living, and urges aspiring youth to deeds of glory. Nor is this all. The pious and venerated act of bowing the knee over the grand and sublime characters who have gone before us, wrests from the gloom of the grave the brilliant remnants of imperishable renown, and rescues from the sarcophagus and the scoffer the gems of worth and the dagger of defamation. What must have been the feelings of the Scandinavian, hero, and the son of the mighty Morven, when they rose from their devotions at the mausoleums of their warrior sires, and saw amid the tempests of the night the spirits of those immortal men! And what were the emotions in the bosom of the celebrated Byron when he descended into the catacombs of oriental genius, untied the scroll of fame, and by the lamp of glory still burning, read the history of a nation's renown. What glowing thoughts must have been engraven on the tablet of memory when he stood over the ashes of Socrates, Zeno, Aristotle and Plato, and fancy warm with enthusiasm, presented to his view the academy, the porch, and the lyceum. And did the immortal Byron, when he knelt at the shrines of Grecian greatness, dwell only on the shades in the characters of her illustrious sons, and hold them up to censure and to scorn? Nay! with a poet's feelings he gave their virtuous deeds to song and their errors to oblivion

"The evil that men do, lives after them.
Would that we could be entertained with their bones!
So let it be with Cæsar's."

But let it not be thus with Byron's—the noble poet and the friend of liberty. I am not blinded by the blandishments of wealth, the splendor of birth, or the pride of nobility. These brought as proofs of human greatness to me are mockeries. Such extraneous qualities never can brighten the human intellect or constitute the essence of a mighty soul. I venerate the memory of Byron, not for the name or title attached, but for that inherent greatness, that all grasping power of his mind, which not only amazed and delighted, but astonished and illumined the world. In the language of the Grecian orator over his dead body, he was the poet of every age. But by rapacious hands his character has been assassinated, and those who dared not meet his gigantic intellect while living have entered the sacred sepulchre of his repose, and with sacrilegious hands have attempted to extinguish the lamp of his renown, and hold up the remains of the glorious martyr to Grecian liberty to cold contempt and scorn. How heartless! How void of humanity and mercy! What! triumph over the harmless dust of one, who, while living, could melt in sympathy for the sorrows of his fellow man!

But his belief was not that of mine. Alas, and shall we triumph on the tomb of a brother, and sacrifice all which he held dear in life and which remains of him, because we consider our offering to Heaven more grateful than his? How much nobler to pity delusion than to punish misfortune, when the object is already arraigned before the eternal Judge. This is the crime which partakes more of delusion than determination, for which the world has cried out in scorn as though all other men were immaculate in virtue and eternal in exemption from error. And for this solitary error, one of the most sublime characters of the age must be sunk to the unfathomable vortex of Cimmerian infamy. But his fame is immortal—his monument in his works can never perish. Posterity will do honor to the renown of a man whose brow was encircled with the two fold laurels of learning and liberty. His niche is already filled in the temple of eternal fame.

With one error Byron was emphatically the man of many virtues. His colossal heart and brain* could feel for, and sympathise with the suffering individual or the injured nation. A darkening storm from the east bore to his youthful ears the clash of resounding arms—the genius of liberty cried in his ears, that the savage foot of the Moslem had polluted the land of song, the land of his early dreams, and swift as the leap of the lightning he grasped his sword, and his keel was seen from the silver sands of Otranto, approaching the shores of Greece. There, like another La Fayette, he stood the champion of liberty and humanity. Animated by the example of other illustrious heroes, he gave his purse to feed a sick and starving army, and pledged his life in the hour of darkness and danger. Nor was this all. By his humane examples he ameliorated the horrors of war, at best sufficiently horrific, and thus rescued from the hands of the Turkish tyrant, ready to be imbrued in their blood, the Grecian mother and her daughters. When the poet came to aid the land of his youthful aspirations, all Greece rejoiced; and when the angel of death descended to blast the eyes of those who [illegible] Greece then mourned form and death, in every shape unmoved. How touching! How sublime! A nation of magnanimous people in tears over the dead body of their benefactor. A benefactor too, who had shone in all the courts of Europe, who had already ascended the pinnacle of fame and received the gratulations of an admiring age. A benefactor who had moved in the fascinating circles of society, and blest with ease and affluence, yet left them all at the cry of oppressed humanity, to wrestle for liberty in an exterminating war, and perhaps to fall beneath the sabre of the treacherous Turk. And when death came upon him in another form, the feelings of his generous heart appeared. "Oh, my poor dear child! my dear Ada! my God, could I have but seen her!" he exclaimed in his last illness. Then spoke, and burst the tender heart of a father. And again he said, "I am not afraid of dying; I am more fit to die than many think!" Read this, ye who have held him up to scorn, and say if such language ever fell in death from the lips of one abandoned to skepticism. Byron certainly entertained doubts, but they were the doubts of an honest and naturally eccentric mind. He may have been skeptical on some points, of importance, but who shall judge? Vengeance belongs to Him who will judge with mercy.

But I have no pleasure in contemplating his errors; enough for me that his brilliant assemblage of virtues have added lustre to the renown of his genius. His name will hereafter be recorded on the pages of Grecian history, and posterity will associate his name with Grecian glory. When science shall have again reared her temples, and art shall have regained her ancient seat at Athens, then shall rise the marble cenotaph, which shall transmit to other ages the true history of him, who, if he stood not the champion on the side of religion, was at least opposed to her Moslem oppressors. Ages to come will read with delight the pages of a poet who seems to have felt all the soft and sublime emotions of human nature. Very seldom have such opposite qualities existed in the same intellect. Whether he delineated the base or the beautiful, the vicious or the virtuous, the tender or the terrible, he was alike the same great master of the passions, and they seemed to have obeyed him. He was sublime, whether he represented nature in the luxuriant garb of spring or the terrific grandeur of winter. He was interesting in his description of an evening landscape in Italy, when the sinking sun threw his last golden rays on the calm, unruffled scene: and he was alike interesting when he describes the tempest amid the awful Alps, and portrays the live lightning leaping from rock to rock, and the thunder of Heaven echoed from a hundred hills on the storm of night. But why pursue the theme!—Posterity will do justice to the "poet of every age," when his foibles shall have gone down the stream of time, and shall have been buried in the ocean of oblivion. Peace be to his ashes—happiness to his immortal soul. I have tears for his grief, pity for his foibles, and glory for his genius. I would sooner bend over his tomb in honor to his gifted mind, than enjoy all the gratification that can arise from holding his character up to the scorn and contempt of an unfeeling world. From my heart I pity that man, with soul so base, who can search for the only foible to hold it up to execration, while he passes in silence over a thousand virtues. All good men delight to honor genius, and henceforth let the tomb of Byron at least be sacred.

MILFORD BARD.

* When Byron's body was dissected, for the purpose of being embalmed, the heart was found to be much larger than in ordinary men, and the liver smaller. Dr. Brown informs us that the quantity of brains was one-fourth greater than in common heads. The peculiar formation of the cranium affords an argument for the cause of his eccentricity. The cranium is said to have been singularly shaped.

AVOIDING PAYMENT OF A BILL.

There is often a wonderful deal of ingenuity exercised in avoiding the payment of a small bill—and by persons who are abundantly able at any moment to put their hands into their pockets and meet the demand—by persons, who are prompt at discharging their large debts, and would sooner drown themselves than have a note protested. Yet these persons, much as they value their credit in large matters, are not ashamed to put off the payment of small bills, on the prompt discharge of which the comfort, perhaps the subsistence, of the poor creditor depends. They are not ashamed to be guilty of a shuffling and deceit which would disgrace the veriest mountebank in existence. They do not say bluntly, 'I can't pay it,' or 'I won't pay it.' The first would be discouraging, the latter offensive. They go to work in a different mode; they meet the subject obliquely, instead of looking it in the face.

The following, if not the exact picture of any given case, bears so near a resemblance to many, that it may be taken as a general likeness of the species. We will here suppose ourselves to be the creditor, and the printer's devil the messenger of bad tidings to a shuffling debtor.

Pr. Dev. Is Mr. Twistificator at home.

Twist. That's my name.

Pr. Dev. Here's a little bill against you.

Twist. A bill against me! what for!

Pr. Dev. For Newspapers, sir.

Twist. Ah, so, so—'Timothy Twistificator, Esq. to the Constellation, Dr. $ 00.' Boy I havn't got the money just at present; but I'll call and pay it on Saturday.

Saturday comes, but with it no Mr. Twistificator. The boy is despatched once more with the bill.

Pr. Dev. Here's your bill again, Mr. Twistificator.

Twist. Again, what do you mean by again?

Pr. Dev. Why the bill you promised to pay on Saturday.

Twist. I promised! Let me see—"To the Constellation, $3 00. No consolation in that, I think. Here, boy, I do recollect something about it now; but it escaped my recollection entirely on Saturday. However, I'll call and pay it day after to-morrow without fail.

Day after to-morrow comes without fail—no Mr. Twistificator. The boy is despatched third time.

Pr. Dev. Here's your bill, Mr. Twistificator.

Twist. Ah, true. Let me see, didn't I promise to pay it a day or two ago?

Pr. Dev. Yes, sir, you promised twice to call and pay it.

Twist. Well, I ought to have done it, I acknowledge. I havn't the change just now, but if you'll call here at twelve o'clock, you shall have it.

At twelve o'clock the imp of the office, having washed the ink from his fingers, once more takes the bill to Mr. Twistificator's.

Pr. Dev. I've brought your bill, sir.

Twist. Is it two o'clock already?

Pr. Dev. No, Sir, but it is twelve.

Twist. I told you to call at two, didn't I? say twelve, I have forgotten it. But if you'll take the trouble to call at two precisely, I'll have the money ready for you.

At two precisely the imp is again despatched with the bill.

Pr. Dev. Is Mr. Twistificator at home?

Clerk. No; he's just stepped out.

Pr. Dev. Here's a bill for newspapers, which he told me to bring at two o'clock, and he would pay it.

Clerk. I don't know any thing about it, he left no orders with me.

Pr. Dev. What time will he be in?

Clerk. Probably at half past three; you had better call then.

Accordingly at half past three the bill-less imp proceeds to Mr. Twistificator's.

Pr. Dev. Has Mr. Twistificator returned yet?

Clerk. Yes, but he hasn't finished his dinner yet. Wait half an hour, and he'll be done.

The devil determined to hook him this time, waits patiently for half an hour, and luckily gets sight of his sweet phiz.

Pr. Dev. Here's your bill, Sir.

Twist. Let's see, I told you to call at two o'clock, didn't I?

Pr. Dev. Yes, Sir, and I called.

Twist. The devil you did, I saw nothing of you.

Pr. Dev. Nor I, of you.

Twist. How did that happen?

Pr. Dev. You know best, Sir, I called according to your orders, and you happened to be out.

Twist. Are you sure you called at two?

Pr. Dev. I am very sure.

Twist. Well, it's very strange where I could be at that time. However, I'll see if I've got money enough. Takes out a roll of bank notes. How much is the bill?

Pr. Dev. [His eyes glistening at sight of the money.] Three dollars, Sir.

Twist. I havn't any thing less than a ten dollar bill.

Pr. Dev. Shall I take it and get it changed?

Twist. No; I won't put you to that trouble.

Pr. Dev. It's no trouble at all; I can do it in half a minute.

Twist. No; I'll get it changed, and send the money early to-morrow morning.

The devil being fairly beat, returned; and it is presumed the ten dollar bill is yet unchanged as neither the money nor Mr. Twistificator has yet appeared.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

THE PIOUS NOBLEMAN.—The celebrated Earl of Chatham had a nephew to whom he was much attached. When this young man was pursuing his studies at Cambridge, his uncle wrote him several letters of advice, which were afterwards published by Lord Grenville. On the important subject of Religion, the Earl thus addresses his relative:—"I come now to that part of the advice I have to offer you which most nearly concerns your welfare, and upon which every good and honorable purpose of your life will assuredly turn; I mean the keeping up in your heart the true sentiments of religion. If you are not right towards God, you can never be so towards man: the noblest sentiment of the human breast is here brought to the test. Is gratitude in the number of a man's virtues? If it be, the highest Benefactor demands the warmest return of gratitude, love and praise. If a man wants this virtue, while there are infinite obligations to excite and quicken it, he will be likely to want all others towards his fel-

low creatures, whose utmost gifts are poor compared to those he daily receives at the hands of his never-failing Almighty Friend.—'Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth,' is big with the deepest wisdom: 'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; and an upright heart, that is understanding.' This is eternally true, whether the wits and rakes of Cambridge allow it or not; nay, I must add of this religious wisdom, 'Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace,' whatever your young gentlemen of pleasure think of a tainted health and battered constitution. Hold fast, therefore, by this sheet anchor of happiness, Religion.—You will often want it in the times of most danger—the storms and tempests of life. Cherish true religion as preciously as you will fly with abhorrence and contempt superstition and enthusiasm. The first is the perfection and glory of the human nature; the two last, the depravation and disgrace of it. Remember the essence of Religion is a heart void of offence towards God and man; not subtle speculative opinions, but an active vital principle of faith.'

Mr. Pitt—At the age of 24, Mr. Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Such an appointment had never taken place before, nor is it probable one so wonderfully qualified at such an age will ever be found again. The son of a statesman who had united more popular veneration with more brilliancy of genius, and parliamentary eloquence with grandeur of mind and heart, than our history elsewhere affords, he had early exhibited the inheritance of these mighty and overruling gifts. Unrivalled quickness of apprehension, clearness of distinction and method, rectitude of judgment and command of language, directed from infancy to all those objects which employed his father's mind as a statesman and patriot; and all these set to work by the purest ambition, unmixed with the least foil of worldly advantage or of selfish gain, introduced him in 1780, as soon as he was of age, into Parliament, with every prejudice in his favor, and every eye and ear upon him. Such a weight of expectation would have sunk any other mind. On him it imposed a short pause; it was the silence that precedes the burst of the thunder and lightning. From that day his future command of the house became already fixed.—*Quar. Rev.*

AN EMIGRANT'S LETTERS.

The editor of the GLASGOW CHRONICLE has published a letter addressed to him by one of his countrymen, who emigrated to this country in May, 1826. The following extract is not uninteresting:—"As soon as we had cast anchor in quarantine-ground at New York, and had got our pilot on board, a medical gentleman came also on board, to inquire if there was any sickness or disease prevailing among our passengers and sailors. Happy to find all in good health, we were permitted to weigh anchor next day, and in the course of about two hours after moored in the harbour of New York, Having but little business to transact in the city, my stay was but short. I sailed up the Hudson river on board a steam boat to Albany; and from thence on board of a line boat on the Erie canal for the west. I was much delighted in this, my water excursion, to hear the woods of America echo with the sweet sounds of the keyed bugles from on board the respective boats; and what rendered it more pleasant to me was, that Scottish tunes appeared to be their favorite airs, that is, 'Scots wha hae,' 'Auld lang syne,' 'Roy's wife,' 'Wha'll be King but Charlie,' &c. &c. But calling to my recollection the words of our Scottish bard, 'pleasures are like poppies spread,' I considered this gay life would not last long with me, so I turned myself to what I was bred to—the spade and the plough. I began to work in Madison county, state of New York, at eleven dollars per month, in the employ of Mr. Zublan Douglas, who commanded a regiment of the commonwealth militia belonging to Madison county, state of New York, last war, between England and this country. I shall give some account of the mode of living in this country; I shall only state how we fared at Col. Douglass' table, and I have found it to be no ways anterior to that of any other farmer that I have had an opportunity of seeing, I look on it as the common way of living. Breakfast—tea or coffee, with loaf bread and butter, short cakes, and beef ham, with many different pickles and sauces, but apple sauce was the most common, and on the table at every meal. Dinner—roast or boiled beef, with well-cooked potatoes, pies, custards, cakes, &c. &c. Supper—cold meat, with bread, Indian corn pudding, with new milk, &c. Whiskey three times a day, and cider to drink as often as nature required it. A feather bed to to sleep on, and clean sheets every week. The Colonel wished to hire me for a year, and offered me $125=at 4s. 3d. per dollar—or twenty-five pounds, for that time; but wishing to see a little more of the country, and hearing of good wages on the Pennsylvania canals, I bent my way to that country, and began working on the Susquehanna canal, in the employ of Messrs. Plues and Phillips, who had a very large contract on that line of the canal. As I go along I will state the wages. In March twelve dollars per month—in April thirteen—in May and June fourteen—July, August and September, fifteen—October fourteen—and in November down again to twelve dollars; but I was appointed in the month of May, to superintend the work, and my wages then were sixteen dollars per month till the 4th of November, when I left the canal and returned to the state of New York, where I intended to commence farming, being offered a good farm from Mr. Plues, by the halves. This farm lies on the Erie canal, Orleans county, thirty miles west of Rochester, where there are good markets for all kinds of grain. Finding I lay under some disadvantages in engaging with it—being a single man—I declined the offer, and hired with a farmer for one year, at one hundred and ten dollars. I believe, for a man with a family, the farm would have been much more lucrative, as there are two hundred and fifty acres of clear land upon it; and I would recommend farming before any other line of business in this country. The reason is, farmers live so very independent of any any other class of people. I have travelled through a great part of the states of New York and Pennsylvania—have called at pretty wealthy farmers' houses, and have seen the old dame carding the wool shorn off their own sheep—the young girls spinning it—one, more in years than the rest, was weaving it, and all the family wearing it. And if they have a few yards to spare, they sell it, which defrays the expense of dyeing and fulling what they themselves wear. Besides, they grow their own grain; fatten their own beef and pork; make their own sugar; likewise, their own cider; and if they have a mind, distil their own whiskey; 'there is no Exciseman in a bustle seizing a still,' neither have they any factor they need to humble themselves before, for they have no rents to pay, and their taxes are but small, and some years none at all. As I have recommended farming to those who have but a small capital, so I would recommend to those who have none, and who have been bred to farming, to enter into the employ of a farmer when they emigrate to America. It is true, there are higher wages got upon the canals, but as the Irish emigrants claim that work wholly as their own, and beat off some and kill others, as the Dutchmen last summer found to their sad experience, I would advise all my countrymen not to deprive the sons of Hibernia of their rights, and they will find it no disadvantage to them. A farmer in America needs not to serve a long apprenticeship to be a good farmer. Since I came to this country, I have known a Paisley weaver, possessing or owning a hundred acres of land. The grain raised in this country is chiefly wheat, rye, and Indian corn. Oats and barley are also sown but not to great extent. I understand many settlers from the New England states have removed, and are still removing to the state of Ohio, and to the territory of Michigan. There the land is at the low price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, ready money.—Now it is not moorland, neither is it barren, for it will bear good crops in the open field, and in the garden, cucumbers, water-melons, musk-melons and many other garden productions in great abundance. The land in this part of the country is much higher, woodland from 4 to 10 dollars per acre, and land pretty well improved, with a dwelling house, a barn, a stable and an orchard upon it, from 15 to 25 dollars per acre. Here, the workman is paid for his labor, and the husbandman is rewarded for his industry; but I encourage none but the steady, the sober, and the industrious, to come to this country, for by industry, there is a comfortable living to be obtained; and I pity my poor and industrious countrymen, who, for want of means, are prevented from coming to a country, where they and their families might enjoy freedom, and a comfortable way of living as the fruits of their frugality and industry.

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Communicated.

AN ODE TO INDEPENDENCE.

BY DOCTOR RICHARD EMMONS.

Let the loud cannon peal to heaven—
Their kindled thunders jar the earth—
This the proud day to glory given—
The day that hail'd a nation's birth!

Let the full soul from south to north,
Join to proclaim the wondrous day—
Let shouting millions on the Fourth
Shrill to the heavens the news convey!

The theme demands creation's tongue
To strike its note sublimely high—
The anthem, *first* Columbia sung,
And shall be heard till Time shall die!

As blackening whirlwinds edg'd with fire,
Bear terror to the guilty name;
So tyrants sink by one expire,
Consum'd by freedom's hallow'd flame!

Th' impatient goblets charge with wine,
Let every eye invoke the sphere—
Kneel—pledge the sages—names divine,
And hail them with enrapture'd tear!

We *this* proud day to them decree,
And swear, with an uplifted hand,
That we'll maintain their legacy,
Or sprinkle with our blood the land!

MR. EDITOR—I take the liberty, through your paper, of requesting Mr. Rafinesque for the correct name of the Berry usually denominated Huckleberry, and sometimes called Whortleberry or Bilberry. I have heard persons say, who profess to know something of these matters, that they are distinct berries, and that the adoption of the second or latter name is an error many of the public have fallen into, from which I would thank your friend to extricate them.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.

Blueberries, Huckleberries, Whortleberries, Bilberries, &c., and many other names are given to the different species of the Genus *Vaccinium*, of which we have 20 or 30 species in the United States. Those which come to the Philadelphia market are chiefly the Vaccinium uliginosum, Vaccinium ligustrinum, &c.—Whortleberry is the proper English name. Huckleberry is the American name. The Cranberry is the Vaccinium Macrocarpon of Linnæus, now called Oxycoccus Macrocarpon. C. S. R.

COMMUNICATION.

I observe that the deaths by Cholera Morbus in this city, last week, were twenty in number. While so extensive a mortality prevails, it is a duty to inform the public of a medicine sold by Wm. Baker, Druggist, No. 6 North Fifth street, for the cure of Cholera Morbus and Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaint, which the author of this has known to be applied in several cases, always effecting a complete cure of either of the above named disorders in one or two hours. I understand that in upwards of a hundred cases in which it has been tried it has not been known to fail in a single instance. The price is but 25 cents per bottle, which will cure two or three persons.—At this season every family should be provided with a bottle. Mr. Baker has certificates of its efficacy. B.

Communication.

There is nothing which tends more to the encouragement of roguery, than the petty Pawnbroker's shops, with which our city is so plentifully supplied; as the thief finds no difficulty in getting rid of stolen goods—nor will he, while Pawnbrokers exist, or at least conduct their business as they do at present. The "light-fingered gentry" no sooner take a prize than they carry it to the Pawnbroker's, without fearing detection, as experience has proved it to be unnecessary; and as the Pawnbroker *asks no questions*, the thief receives his money, (which does not amount to one third the value of the article left,) and sallies forth to commit new depredations. A friend of mine had, a few days ago, several articles of clothing stolen from him, and upon going to a Pawnbroker's shop to ascertain whether the articles—of which he gave a minute description—had been left there on deposit, he was answered in the negative—although *he*, at the time of enquiry, saw and recognised one of the articles in question, and upon informing the proprietor of the establishment of the fact, was told, that though it bore a strong resemblance to the garment he was in search of, and appeared to be the same in *almost* every particular; yet it was one of quite a different description, which he, the Pawnbroker, was able, and ready to substantiate, to the satisfaction of all parties. But my friend was not so easily imposed upon, and still continued to claim his stolen property; the Pawnbroker yet trying to make him believe that he was "laboring under a mistake;" which persuasion, however, was to no purpose, as the owner of the property was determined upon having it, and upon making that determination known, the Pawnbroker, finding himself *pushed so hard*, delivered the garment to its right owner, after a little more dispute. I would not wish to be understood as condemning all engaged in the business, for the misconduct of a few, as there are, no doubt, many honorable exceptions; but shall close my remarks by stating that what I have above related is strictly true.

OBSERVATOR.

PRICE CURRENT.

THE MARKET.—Sales of superfine flour to a fair extent have been made since last report at $4 50, but holders generally now hold it at $4 62½. 200 hhds Corn Meal have been taken at $11. Corn and whiskey are dull at last week's prices. Some sales of Cotton reported, but no change to note.

UNION CANAL.—Account of articles that passed on the Union Canal from the 19th to the 26th of June, in 81 boats.—59 empty boats passed during the same time to Middletown, for loading.

	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
342 barrels of flour, weighing.	80	5	.	.
5042 bushels of wheat,	125	12	.	.
85 barrels of whiskey,	10	10	.	.
1563 bushels of bituminous coal,	52	5	2	.
727,800 feet of lumber.	727	8	.	.
166,400 shingles,	83	4	.	.
65 barrels of fish,	8	15	1	.
2920 bushels of salt,	73	8	.	.
Iron,	4	.	.	.
Merchandize,	35	5	3	.
Plaster,	173	.	.	.
Sundries, consisting of hides, tallow, rags, butter, pork, bricks and limestone.	201	19	2	20
	1575	8	0	20

RAIL ROADS AND CANALS.

Mr. Thomas Earle, of Philadelphia, has lately published in a thin octavo volume, "A Treatise on Rail Roads and Internal Communications compiled from the best and latest authorities; with original suggestions and remarks." It is illustrated by plates of locomotive engines of various kinds, and by maps shewing the extent of internal improvement, completed and projected, in the U. States.

In his eighth and ninth chapters, Mr. Earle gives an account of the rail roads and canals in the United States. From this statement it appears, that there are about 1343 miles of canal and other artificial navigation completed, 1284 in progress, and 408 projected.

Of rail roads, 44 miles have been completed, 422 are in progress, and 697 projected.

These statistics are necessarily incomplete, but they are not without interest.

In the whole of New England, the extent of artificial navigation completed is 72 miles, in progress 117 miles, most, if not all of which is by this time completed.

In New York the extent of the finished canals is 564 miles—projected, 18 miles.

In New Jersey, the Morris canal, 100 miles in length, is said to be nearly finished. The Delaware and Raritan canal which has been projected, will be thirty miles long.

Mr. Earle estimates the extent of canal and other artificial navigation completed in Pennsylvania, to be 480 miles,—in progress 250—projected 368 miles. Total, *one thousand and ninety-eight miles.*

The artificial navigation completed in Pennsylvania, is the Schuylkill 108 miles, the Union 82 miles, the Lehigh 46 3-4 miles, the Conestoga 18 miles, the Lackawaxen 25 miles (all these are the works of private companies,) and 200 miles of State Canal. Two hundred and fifty miles more of the State Canal have been commenced, nearly all of which Mr. Earle says will, it is expected be completed during the present year. "Surveys," he adds "have been made for a canal from Pittsburgh to Erie, by way of Beaver and Shenango, length 180 miles; for extensions on West Branch of Susquehanna, from Muney Hills to Bald Eagle Creek, 46 miles: for do. on North Branch, from Nanticoke Falls to the N. York line, 152 miles; and from Huntersdon to Frankstown, on the Juniata, 40 miles.—*These will probably be soon made*, unless rail roads shall be substituted in their stead."

The extent of work done on the Potomac and Ohio Canal is not stated. The length of the line of this projected canal is 360 miles.

In Virginia about 121 miles of artificial navigation have been completed: and in N. Carolina about 42 miles.

A canal 150 miles in length has been commenced in South Carolina: and another, 60 miles in length, has been begun in Georgia.

The Ohio State Canal, 306 miles long, is said to be now nearly finished. The Miami and Ohio Canal, 265 miles long, is navigable for about seventy miles.

A rail road (Quincy) three miles long, has been completed in Massachusetts. Thirteen miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road are said to be completed. The residue of the 44 miles of finished rail road is in Pennsylvania, viz: the Mauch Chunk, 9 miles long, the Mill Creek, 3 miles, the Lackawaxen 16 miles. The Schuylkill Valley Road, 10 miles long, and the Mount Carbon Rail Way, 8 miles long, are nearly finished. The projected Rail Ways are, the Alleghany Portage, 38½ miles, Lykom's Valley, 16 miles, the Little Schuylkill, 18 miles, the Beaver Meadow, the Swatara, and the Pine Creek. The length of the last three is not given.

The principal rail roads that have been projected out of Pennsylvania, are the Baltimore Roads to the Ohio and the Susquehanna,—roads from Boston to Brattleboro' in Vermont, to Albany and to Providence—from Albany to Schenectady—from Camden to Amboy—from Newcastle to Frenchtown—from Charleston to Hamburgh—from Lexington to Louisville.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The depth of rain, as indicated by the gauge kept by Jona. Collom, 132 Coates' street, was as follows:—April 1.5 inches—May 3.5 inches—June, 7 inches. In August, 1829, the depth was 7.1 inches.

Much care seems to have been bestowed this season, on the preservation of the trees in the public squares, and, thus far, with very considerable effect. Tobacco, as recommended by one of our correspondents, has been applied, and King James himself, if alive and there, could not smell it.

The barn of Mr CARDWELL, situated on the Ridge Road, *about three miles from the city*, was, with its contents of new hay, destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening.

$24,000,000 of the public debt of the United States were paid off on Thursday.

A man named MICHAEL SIMPSON, was drowned on Saturday, in the Delaware, near the Island opposite the city.

On Saturday afternoon, a little girl, the child of a respectable person in Fourth, above Chesnut street, was found drowned in a tub of water. The infant had left its mother's side but a very few minutes previously.

JOHN MOSS and JOHN U. FRALEY were on Tuesday afternoon elected by the select and common councils, commissioners to superintend the erection of the new Alms-House, in the place of James M. Linnard and Isaac Roach, resigned.

The public sale of muskets, rifles, &c. at the new arsenal, near Frankfort, on Saturday, was numerously attended. We understand that the amount of sales was about $13,000. The articles sold for rather more than the estimate.—The purchasers were mostly from New York.

James B. Thornton, the speaker of the house of representatives of New Hampshire, having received official information of his appointment to the office of second comptroller in the treasury department of the United States, on Tuesday of last week vacated the chair, and resigned his seat in the house. Samuel C. Webster was elected speaker in his place.

The editor of the Salem Mass. Gazette says, that he is authorised to state that arrangements have been made, by a member of the Essex Bar, to present to the public a full and accurate report of the trial of the persons apprehended for the murder of Mr. White. The Hon. Lemuel Shaw is employed as Counsel for Col. Selman, and Franklin Dexter, Esq. for the two Knapps.

The river at Wheeling is eight feet above low water mark. There have been eighteen steam boat arrivals and eigteen departures since our last.

We are glad to see that the death of Mrs. Hicks, from the bite of a snake on her face and breast, while lying in bed, which was announced on the authority of the Chilicothe Evening Post, is contradicted in a later number of the same paper. Mrs. H., although very severely bitten, being now on the recovery.

A gentleman has brought to this city from South America a pair of stirrups, which are supposed to have belonged to Cortez. They are very massy, and highly ornamented with silver.—The shape is that of a cross, the foot resting in an opening made at the intersecting of the two parts.

A journeyman tailor of the name of Stratten, who resided in Southwark, was committed to prison on Sunday on the charge of having murdered his wife. It is said both parties were intoxicated.

The editor of the Miner's Journal calls the attention of the Fuel Society of this city to a circumstance that he thinks may aid their benevolent views. A furnace for cooking with coal can be purchased for 25 cents; fine coal, that will burn well, may be obtained for nothing at the wharves in Pottsville, and brought to this city at a cost of $2 per ton.

The "Voz Fluminese," a paper published in Rio Janeiro, has for its motto an extract from Franklin's works *done* into Portuguese. It is to this effect—"We are all passengers in the vessel of State, and every one who does not contribute something to her value ought to be submerged in the waves."

The United States ship Boston sailed, with DAVID PORTER, Esq. consul for Algiers, from New York, on Tuesday.

A stage coach built in Lancaster, by Mr THOMAS COX, has been brought to this city, and pronounced the handsomest that has run in our streets.

The report of interments for the city of Baltimore contains a list of 42 deaths during the past week—of which number 27 were under five years of age.

Hugh Moore was committed, at Nashville, about two weeks since, on a charge of having drawn a pension from the Treasury, for some time past, by forging the signature of John Wilson, a revolutionary soldier, who has been dead twenty years.

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, offer a premium of one hundred dollars for the best essay on the nature and sources of malaria, or noxious miasma.

One of the anti-masonic candidates for sheriff, in Lancaster county, declares his determination, if elected, to take out the name of every freemason from the jury-wheel.

We were much pleased, says the Lancaster Journal, with the carpeting manufactured by Mr. Given of Cumberland county, which has been exhibited and for sale at Mr. Parker's hotel, for a day or two past. It is equal in appearance, and we are assured, will be found much more durable than the best Kidderminster now imported.

According to the last advices from India, the regulation of the British government at Calcutta, interdicting suttees, or the burning of widows, had already proved effectual in several instances, and occasioned but little sensation among the Hindoos. Yet, when this measure was proposed under former administrations, it was earnestly repelled as certain to produce general disaffection or rebellion.

The name of one of the committee-men of a Temperance Society in the interior, is, *At-water Treat*. He is, of course doubly opposed to *treating* with *spirits*.

The New York American says that the stone used in constructing the Delaware breakwater is taken from the *Palisades* on the Hudson, and thence carried round to the Delaware. As you ascend the North River, fleets of sloops, schooners and brigs are to be seen moored under the high western shore, taking in these stones.

It is related of Richard Crowninshield, jr. that, several days before his suicide, when visited by an officer of the Prison Discipline Society, who asked him if he could procure any thing for his comfort, that he answered, with a look of humility, that he should like some sugar plums to give Jos. J. Knapp, whose despondency is said to be great.

At Boston, on Tuesday, the workmen employed about the cellar of the old State-House, found the traces of a row of coffins, with some bones, &c. about six feet below the level of Washington street. The first church built in Boston stood on that spot. It was burnt in 1712.

CHEAPER THAN CHEAP.—In the Legislature of New Hampshire, the Judiciary Committee reported, that Isaac Long had given bonds to furnish the State with 600 copies of the laws, bound in sheep, and lettered, *free of expense*, and to give a five dollar bill for the *privilege* of furnishing them.

It is stated in the Columbia (Pa.) Spy on authority, and as a fact worthy of notice—that during a recent stage passage from York to Baltimore, among a company of ten male passengers, "not a drop of ardent spirits was called for."

A rustic who had been put to law expenses by a brutal landlord, complained of it to the village schoolmaster. "Never mind him," said the pedagogue, "he is known to be *sui generis*." "I know he did *sui I*," replied Hodge, "but I never heard he wur *generous* in all my life."

A footman of delicate constitution, and somewhat addicted to reading the newspapers, lately refused to black his master's boots because "low duties increase consumption."

There is great complaint, according to the Greenville Mountaineer, among the farmers in the upper part of that district of South Carolina, about the ravages of the cut-worm. Many persons have found it extremely difficult to get their corn to stand. Some have been under the necessity of planting three or four times. It is *supposed that the coolness of the season* contributed towards the production and continuance of this pest of the planter.

The population of Utica, N. Y. according to census just taken, is found to be eight thousand three hundred and twenty. In the year 1825 it amounted to five thousand and *forty*.

A Huntsville (Alabama) paper of the 12th inst. mentions that great curiosity was excited to witness the services of the Episcopal church, which were to be performed on the next day, for the first time in Huntsville.

The library of Harvard University contains, besides many thousand tracts, thirty thousand bound volumes, for the increase of which an annuity of five thousand dollars has been appropriated.

The three largest sails of the Tapperheten 74, lately sold at auction in the city of New York, are said to have contained 4800 yards of canvass.

According to a calculation made in the Quebec Gazette, the population of Canada, at the conquest by the British, amounted to 60,000, and now they may be estimated at 500,000, having doubled fully eight times in seventy-one years.

Major Biddle has accepted the appointment of President of the Farmers and Mechanics' bank of Detroit; and the bank commenced operations on the 25th inst.

During the violent gust of wind and rain, in New York, on Sunday afternoon, a church in Sullivan street was struck with lightning during service hours. Fortunately the electric fluid passed off from the building without injuring any of the congregation seriously. One woman was struck down by the shock, but soon recovered.

According to the New-Haven Advertiser, the revised criminal code of Connecticut forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife.

The U. S. ship Concord was ready for sea in Hampton Roads on Saturday morning. Mr. Randolph, the new Minister to Russia, and Mr. John Randolph Clay, Secretary of Legation, joined the ship on that morning. Among the officers of the Concord we perceive the names of purser William M'Murtrie; lieutenant of marines, Horatio N. Crabb; midshipmen, Augustus H. Provost and James Anderson, all of Pennsylvania.

The recent census of Potteville, shows the number of inhabitants of that borough to be 2,424—to which may be added 1350 persons who do not consider themselves as permanent residents.

Mr. Foon's company of Equestrians are performing at the circus in Pottsville.

The Mechanics of Cincinnati intend to celebrate the approaching Fourth of July—by a public procession.

HENRY D. GILPIN, Esq. is to pronounce the Annual Discourse before the Philomathean Society, in the University of Pennsylvania, on the day before the commencement.

So bountiful in Georgia are the products of the early grains, and so rich the promise of the crops not gathered, that wheat is selling at fifty cents per bushel, and Indian corn at twelve and a half cents per bushel!

A sturgeon, weighing 150 pounds, was taken on Saturday last in Shrewsbury River, while entangled in the sea weed.

According to the Village Record, the farmers of Chester County, last week, secured an immense quantity of hay, in excellent condition.—Those of this county, and the immediate vicinity, have been equally fortunate.

It is said to be the boast of Col. Crocket, that he was born in a cane-brake, cradled in a sap-trough, and that he can lick his weight in wild cats. Anne Royal says he can eat an alligator for breakfast, without butter.

Charles, son of Thomas Millard, carver, about 10 years of age, while standing on a stage at the foot of Rutgers street, New York, with his clothes off, intending to bathe, was pushed overboard by another lad about 18 years of age, and was drowned.

MOTHS AND BUGS.—Tronchoon, of Paris, has invented a kind of paper, two or three sheets of which placed in a trunk or wardrobe, will prevent moths or insects from attacking any article of dress. It has an agreeable fragrance, and sells at about six cents the sheet.

AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.—An editor in Illinois lately complained that his only journeyman had left him, and he was obliged to employ his wife and her sister to enable him to issue his paper.

MARCH OF MIND.—We received, says the Baltimore Post, the following communication from a subscriber:—

Baltimore, May 22, 1830.

"Mr. Printer neadent send i no more paper!"

Mr. Astor has gained all his land cases in New York. This puts $450,000 in his pocket.

A New York editor has been informed that it is the intention of Bolivar to make this country the place of his retirement.

The New York city Inspector reports the death of 78 persons during the week, ending on Saturday—viz. 22 men, 14 women, 21 boys, and 21 girls.

Why is a husband on the birth of his first child like the sun rising?—Because he is just a-*parent*.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT VOYAGE.—The Portland Courier of Tuesday, publishes Robert Fulton's letter to Joel Barlow, of Philadelphia, written 22d August, 1807, giving an account of his first trip by steam up the Hudson. It has often been printed in the papers, but it will bear frequent repetition. The following are extracts from this letter:—

"*My Dear Friend*—My steamboat voyage to Albany has turned out rather more favorable than I had at first calculated. The distance from New York to Albany is one hundred and fifty miles; I ran it up in thirty-two hours, and down in thirty hours. The latter is just five miles an hour. I had a light breeze against me the whole way going up and coming, so that no use was made of my sails; and the voyage has been performed wholly by the power of the steam-engine. I overtook many sloops and schooners beating to windward, and passed them as if they had been at anchor.

"The power of propelling boats by steam is now fully proved. The morning I left New York, there were not, perhaps, thirty persons in the city who believed that the boat would move one mile an hour, or be of the last utility. And while we were putting off from the wharf, which was crowded with spectators, I heard a number of sarcastic remarks. This is the way, you know, in which ignorant men compliment what they call philosophers and projectors.

"Having employed much time and money and zeal in accomplishing this work, it gives me, as it will you, great pleasure to see it so fully answer my expectations. It will give a cheap and quick conveyance to merchandize on the Mississippi, Missouri, and other great rivers, which are now laying open their treasures to the enterprize of our countrymen. And although the prospect of personal emolument has been some inducement to me, yet I feel infinitely more pleasure in reflecting with you on the immense advantage that my country will derive from the invention."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

ROBBERY OF MR. DINGEE.—The robbery of Mr Robert Dingee, of this city, of his pocket book, containing $650, between Frenchtown and Philadelphia, was mentioned in this paper on Saturday. This morning a package, mailed in Philadelphia, came addressed to the Post Master in this city, with the following note, written in a disguised back-set hand:—

"the enclosed is the pocket book and papers which were taken from R. Dingee, on his way from Baltimore, please send them to him No postage"

The direction was—"for the Post Master of New York City."

Enclosed in the foregoing note to the Post Master, was a package directed to Mr. R. Dingee, containing his pocket book and papers, accompanied by the following letter:—

"I have received your pocket book and papers which were taken from you on your way from Baltimore, the money I cannot spare at present. I am not a habitual thief, this wicked and desperate act is the result of extreme distress—poverty and woeful want.

"I have no accomplice. I am alone in this thing, you cannot find me out.

"Your $10.0 reward, or even had it been $500, it would not get the money

"I see by your papers that you live in New York and work for uncle sam

"I wish you better Luck

Mr. R. Dingee."

The disguise of the handwriting was evidently an effort. The spelling is correct. In all instances the letter *a* is written very long above and below the line.

New York, June 24.—The tow boat Lackawanna arrived yesterday, having on board the largest cargo of coal that has ever come to this city. On her last trip she brought 450 tons, and has now on board 500 tons, the same being from the Lines of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. She is discharging her cargo at the yard of E. Dunscomb, Front street, near the Navy Yard Ferry.

The Police Office yesterday morning exhibited an animated appearance, occasioned by the arrival of a detachment of forty-three persons, chiefly females, of all ages and descriptions, who were taken up on Saturday night by Alderman Strong in the purlieus of the Five Points, as vagrants and disorderly persons, and committed to Bridewell. Nearly all of the number were sentenced to pass the Fourth of July in the Penitentiary. This, if we recollect right, makes an amount of something over 200 who have been drawn from that sink of iniquity during the past two or three months,—principally through the activity and vigilance of Alderman Strong. If the worthy Alderman should succeed in cleansing the Augean Stable which happens to be within his precincts, he will deserve, in one respect at least, to be ranked with old Hercules;—in two respects indeed, for no one can deny that he is Strong.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

On Monday the furniture and other moveables of the late Mr. B. Skaats, for some years keeper of the City Hall, was sold at auction. Among other articles put up for sale, was a shilling with an inscription of this tenor: "Always pay your debts, and while you keep this you will never want a shilling.' The coin was presented to Mr. Skaats on the day of his birth by his grandfather. A hole was pierced in it through which a string was passed and tied to the finger of the infant. Mr. Skaats kept the gift through a long life of seventy-seven years, during which time he was never in want of a shilling. What is still more to his honor, he attended also to the other part of the motto, and found the good effects of the punctuality and honesty it enjoins, for at his death he was possessed of considerable property. At the sale of the shilling in question, instead of being put with some other old coins and medals belonging to the deceased, it was offered separately by the auctioneer. A tolerably brisk bidding ensued, and finally it was knocked down at three shillings and ninepence. This is about four per cent. on the principal, a pretty fair rate for money so long invested; so that nothing was lost on that score. We do not know that we ever heard of a shilling turned to better account. There are numbers of men in the community estimable in other respects who have a bad habit of not paying their debts, probably for want of some such constant admonition as that given to Mr. Skaats by his worthy ancestor. Perhaps they might procure a fac simile of the inscription.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

On Sunday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, as Mr. P. was returning to his residence a few miles from the city in his gig, he was stopped by two fellows on the road, who waited his coming up, near the Bloomingdale Church, when they seized his horse by the reins, on each side, making a demand of the gentleman, not distinctly heard by two spectators who witnessed the proceeding. The gentleman, apparently in acquiescence to their wishes, de-

scended from his gig, stepped t
lows, and with one deliberate s
felled him to the ground, walki
other and repeating the same
complete success. Remounti
drove on quite leisurely, leavin
quiet possession of the spot
handsomely deposited them.
were witness of the scene, and
dered assistance, if it had been
Y. Gazette.

STRANGE ATTEMPT AT M
nights since, as one of the offic
tions of this District was about
in one of our public houses, he
the report of a musket or pistol
near him; the ball of which gr
knocked him over and put ou
hallowed murder! murder! lustil
the landlord and others to hi
could perceive no one in the
wounded man; neither could th
but he still vociferated that h
and calling their attention to
was trickling down his face.
at last discovered secreted in th
proved to be a—*ginger beer bo*
aid of a warm day, had worke
to the desperate resolution o
life of a worthy man. It is nec
it was the cork that hit him, a
posed blood was the beer that s
ly followed the cork.—*Enquir*

The following is the aggregate of
New York, for retailing spirituous
six months in three successive year
1828, 2820—1829, 2463—1
This gives a diminution every ye
able as the population has increas
have diminished.

From the Salem (N. J.)
SALEM AND PHILADELP
TURING COMPANY AGAIN
a cause was tried before a jury
Salem, in which Richard Cra
*of the "Salem and Philadelp
ing Company,"* was Defendan
tion for deceit brought again
one of the notes issued by the
suit had been pending for soo
excited public attention to th
After the investigation was clo
tired, and after a short delib
into Court with a verdict in fa
tiff.

Thus the charges of fraud a
the public, which have so lo
been reiterated against the
pany, have been sanctioned a
of six upright and independent
of contradiction need no long
from repeating them.

During the year 1829, there
failed, viz:—the bank of Colu
the Middle District bank, a
the Patterson bank, in New J
ors' and Mechanic's bank, a
Belchertown Bank, in Massac
Westmoreland bank, of Penns
announced that the bank of
Ohio, has stopped payment.

MONSIEUR TONSON com
Portland Courier states that a
seen in Boothbay Harbor, Me.
Mr. Chandler, keeper of the L
several others union.

At one time he seemed to be
ther, catching fish. Mr. C. th
100 feet long. He came very
the crew of which pelted him

NEW ECHOTA, June 12.—
intruders at the gold mines h
by the military. But it is ve
will return unless the troops a
We have not learnt whether
are greatly needed on the T
where new mines have been
have to undrain the empt
the precious metal. Besides th
there are intruders snugly sett
extent of the frontier.—*Cherok*

Montgomery, (Alabama)
tubbe, an Indian Chief of the
(long known as the devoted a
of the whites,) in an address
Mississippi, announces himself
represent them in Congress! H
Legislature of that State has
tending its jurisdiction over all
within its boundaries; and c
natives the *full rights* of cit
the right of voting be granted
der the law it cannot be withh
be will probably be elected,
his countryman is, perhaps, gr
the whites. The good people
probably not relish the idea of
ship for their representative,
he may be.—*Planters' Gaz.*

The Legislature of Rhode
six or eight times a year and
commenced a session at New
last. Mr. Potter called up h
mitted at the last session ab
ment for debt on judgments
lars, exclusive of costs, &c.
red to a committee, with auth
bill or otherwise. Mr. Potter
an instance where a justice
four cent demand!

From the Newfork Herald.

Several stores in Church
broken open within the last fo
the vicinity of Town Bridge.
obtained in each attempt by bre
the window shutters, so as to
the keys out of the bolts. In
Callis' carpenter shop was
the requisite tools obtained
which were left in the stores
strumental in robbing; in an
had to the tools of Mr. Cramp
castrian school house, for the
Money appears to have been
these nocturnal researches,
was missed, and, with one exc
of that. From the store of
understand, seventy or eighty
dered; the rest afforded but
the trouble and risk of the pl
though moderate in his contri
dered a *great bore.*

Perhaps this spirit of darkn
jail, as a person was caught b
dan, grocer, at the corner of
streets, between three and f
day morning, *boring* his way
ter of his back window.
luckily discovered by one of
who apprised him of it, and h
from his chamber window of t
below, Mr. G. thought he w
the gentleman until he had fa
into the store, when he would
his retreat, and so capture him
ble. When, therefore, the s
the window and appeared to
getting into the store, Mr. G.
from the fire place, and order
boys to follow and assist him,
stairs, and going out the back
denly upon the robber, who,
pectation, was still standing
perceiving Mr. Gordan, the fo
"Begone, d——n you, or I'll
which Mr. G. replied with a bl
and repeating the salutation,
his heels, and ran up Church
closely pursued by Mr. Gordan
a distance of 300 yards, when
the corner of Doyle's building
and they lost sight of him for
On turning the corner, howeve
a little surprised to see the fel
[illegible]-Hibernia'

...n you are chasing has just turned that ...corner." This stratagem, however, did ... Mr. Gordan was well assured from ... he had of his person at the window, ...ght of a street lamp, and his pulling and ...from the fatigue of running, that he was ...ed so, without more words, he collar... and some of the watchmen coming up, ...take away to the watch house. ...e o'clock, the same morning, he was ...before the Mayor, when he gave the ...account of himself: That his name was ...B. Helmbold, formerly of Philadelphia; ...was "a tailor by trade;" had come down ...Bellowe county, in Captain Turner's ...about a fortnight ago—[by the by, Cap...ner has cause to remember it, as that ...he was robbed of all his money and ...]—and has since been to York. He fur...ished that he had been passing the night ...some female acquaintances, in the upper ...of the town, and was returning to his lodg...ing he met Mr. Gordan. He could not ...give satisfactorily, however, for the bruises ...were left on one of his arms from the ...of Mr. Gordan's poker, and he was com...itted for further examination. He is a man of ...genteel decent appearance, probably about ...eight years of age; put up at a very re...spectable boarding house, and pretended to be ...engaged in the manufacture of linseed ...and oil.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1830.

READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

...would respectfully suggest to "*Lu...*" that his last article is not very luminous. ...to which it refers was short, and pub...as overnight; we think it requires no ...or at least one of more brevity.

...MAS BLENKER," is reminded that love ...are rather a private concern, and gene...ations to be laid before the public.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

...row will be the fifty-fourth anniversary ...ican Independence. It is hoped that the ...of this memorable day will not be lessen...in distance of time which lays between ...the circumstances which gave rise to its ...tion. The only surviving signer of the ...ion of Independence is Charles Carroll, ...of Maryland. Mr. Carroll is immensely ...a Roman Catholic by profession, and pos...sesses a very lively and humorous disposition. All ...of that illustrious and patriotic band ...have up and adopted the "Declaration," ...mbered to the sepulchre. Their names ...live, but these are recorded on more du...rable tablets than those of brass and marble.

THE MAIL ROBBERS.

...mprisonment or pardon of Wilson caused some ...comment among our fellow citizens. It has ...been disputed whether the President can le...gally commute his punishment. It is universal...ly admitted, by writers on law, that the *certain...ty* of punishment is more efficacious than its se...verity.

Where the laws are mild, the interfer...ence of the pardoning power should be cautious ...and frequent. The intention of human pun...ishment is not to expiate the crime; this is left ...to a higher and more infallible tribunal, but it ...is lodged with the design of preventing similar ...crimes in future. But Wilson is not pardon...ed—it may reasonably be disputed whether ...punishment is mitigated. Many persons ...perhaps hesitate on their choice between ...confinement for life and immediate death. In ...favor of Wilson, whose penitence appears so ...sincere, a humane, rational, and religious to ...him a longer time for the work of repen...tance; but it be proposed to turn him loose ...again, it may possibly be an act of mistak...en mercy; for too much mercy to the guilty ...becomes cruelty to the innocent. It is ge...nerally known that several petitions, accompa...nied by many respectable signatures, were sent ...recently to the seat of government, solicit...ing for the mail robbers, and especially for ...him. President Jackson may have thought ...that it was consistent with propriety to exert his delegated ...power in accordance with what he supposed ...to be general sentiment among the people. It ...is said that he could have taken no measure ...either without incurring some censure, either ...the censure of injustice or cruelty; but to ...have seen a man as Porter would be extreme...ly distressing, making a mere jest of the most so...lemn of proceedings, and snatching from ...one of the law its most effectual weap...on—leaving the deposit of Wilson's fate, ...may be said on both sides, both as it re...gards mercy and expediency. Sentence will be ...passed on Wilson at the next session of the ...United States Circuit court in Philadelphia.—...He pleaded guilty to three indictments and ...was sentenced to an imprisonment for sixty ...years for life.

SUNS AND WONDERS.

...A halo of twenty degrees in diameter, and ...all the colours of the rainbow was ob...served round the Sun, on Wednesday, a little ...past. It lasted for nearly two hours. The ...women, wheelbarrow men, and chimney ...sweeps were extremely fruitful in their conjec...tures on the circumstance. Some supposed it to ...be the execution of Porter, others thought ...it meant the pardon of Wilson; but we have ...ascertained the result of their delibera...tions have not room to report the various ...views on the subject.

NEW YORK CABINET OF RELIGION, ...TURE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND IN...TELLIGENCE.—The first number of the fourth ...volume of this periodical has been forwarded to ...us. It is now edited by the Rev. John N. Maf...fitt. The present number contains two engrav...ings, one representing the Falls of St. Anthony, ...the other a portrait of Col. James Monroe.—...Other plates are promised in the succeeding ...numbers.

...A new paper, called the "SPIRIT OF THE ...TIMES," has been commenced in Niagara, Up...per Canada, by Wm. L. Daly. Terms seven...teen shillings and six pence per annum.

...Some one was staring at the City Hall ...clock; a quizzical bystander asked him ...what he thought of that building? "*By J——,*" ...was the reply, "*I think it was never made in ...a day.*" Foreigners may easily be ex...cused for holding the productions of our com...monwealth in contempt, since Americans, themselves, ...do not encourage a foreign, than an indige...nous. This prejudice is unnatural and a ...bar to improvement.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Police Magistrate of Spring Garden, directing the proper authorities to enforce an ordinance lately enacted by the Board of Commissioners, in relation to Bush Hill, and other places in the vicinity.

It is known to our citizens, that for many years the grounds in the neighbourhood of Bush Hill Tavern have been a place of resort for the abandoned of all descriptions, especially upon days of militia training, Fourth of July, and other times of public holiday. Booths and tents have, upon these occasions, been erected by auttlers for the accommodation of the large numbers who were expected to assemble. In these receptacles vice of every species was practised, sometimes to an extent calculated to make the peaceable citizen shudder. Drunkenness, profaneness, and riotous and disorderly behaviour, were every where exhibited, and Faro Banks, and other modes of gambling, publicly resorted to and practised in the most shameless manner.

To remedy these evils various means have at different times been tried, but without effect. The Commissioners of the district, not having control of the property, found it impossible to legislate in such a way as to meet the exigencies of the case: and the cases in which the Courts were able to interfere occurred so infrequently and under such circumstances, that the benefit of their example was in some degree destroyed.

The approaching execution, which has been advertised to take place on or near Bush Hill, again called the attention of the Commissioners to the subject, and it was finally concluded to lease the premises from the present owners, who, with great kindness and liberality, granted them upon a nominal rent. Having thus acquired the right of legislation, they immediately passed an ordinance, inflicting heavy penalties on those who should erect booths or tents on any place within their jurisdiction, which ordinance the Police Magistrate has ordered to be enforced, with a view, we presume, of meeting the Fourth of July and the day of execution.

We have been thus particular in referring to this circumstance, because we think high praise is due to the Commissioners for their zeal and indefatigable exertions. Nor is it in this respect alone, that they deserve well of their fellow citizens; for, in all matters connected with their flourishing district, they have displayed a public-spiritedness which calls loudly for thanks.

The sale, at public auction, of three bags of NEW SOUTH WALES cotton, is noticed in a late LIVERPOOL paper. A correspondent of the NEW YORK AMERICAN remarks:—"Three bags of cotton is indeed a trifling matter when placed against the hundreds of thousands annually imported into Liverpool from this country; but it may be the commencement of a flourishing commerce of far more importance to Great Britain than every stake held by her subjects in the gold and silver mines of South America. It may appear almost incredible at this day, nevertheless it is true, that so lately as the year 1793, five bags of cotton from the United States of America, were advertised in a Liverpool paper to be sold by public auction in *three* lots. There are those yet in active business in New York who remember when cotton was an article so little understood, that sea island and upland were offered at the same price; and when the late venerable and virtuous Jay made his celebrated treaty with Britain, he did not know that cotton was the produce of the States. What a striking contrast within the compass of less than half a century!! Five bags of American cotton in the year 1793, to be sold in *three* lots—against near a million of bags annually exported from the United States. Who shall say what the trade with new South Wales may become in a similar period? The article may be carried from that colony for less than what a few years since was considered a fair freight from New York.

LAUDABLE AND ENCOURAGING TO OUR YOUNG MEN WHO ARE AMBITIOUS.—The sixth exhibition of the Franklin Institute of the state of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the mechanic arts, will be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of September, 1830.

Among a great variety of premiums offered, is the following:—

To the journeyman, or apprentice, in any trade, who shall invent or discover a really useful improvement in the art he practices—a Silver Medal.

On Friday evening, near West Chester, the horses of W. Everhart ran away with a wagon loaded with iron and sand. The eldest son of Mr. E. a youth of fifteen, who was sitting with the driver, sprang out and seized the bridle of the horse nearest to him. He was immediately thrown down, and killed by the wheels passing over his body.

The Mobile Commercial Advertiser gives the following anecdote, which we do not remember to have heard before, relative to an occurrence at the Park theatre, New York:—Almost every body that has been to New York, knows the Whispering Gallery at the Park theatre. Its formation, was, however, the result of accident, not design; but it is a wonderful curiosity to those who are unacquainted with the science of sound. By placing the lips to a foot of the arch that marks the separation of the stage from the body of the house, a whisper, so indistinct that it cannot be heard by a person sitting next to you, will be heard audibly on the other side of the house, by a person who may have his ear at the opposite foot of the arch. A man, some years ago, unacquainted with this fact, sat accidentally against the foot of the arch. We saw at the other foot a gentleman who was pointed out as one of the New York editors. He whispered, and, as we afterwards learned, his words were, "woe unto the wicked, for the end of their days is at hand." The subject of the fun started, looked round the box, but no one was there, and looking around somewhat alarmed, he sat down again. The warning was repeated. He jumped up again, looked around the box, under the seats, leaned over the box and looked above and below, and then was seated again in evident perturbation. The invisible repeated again the alarming sentence, and added, "fly as you love life." The stranger darted out of the box, and shot along the lobby like a streak of electric fluid. "Stop him, stop thief," cried twenty voices at once, supposing he had stolen a pocket book. The poor fellow rushed on, with a party at his heels, gathering in geometrical proportion; he dashed down the stairs as though the d——l had kicked him an end, upset Alderman B. and his family, who were just entering the Theatre at a fashionable hour, and sped like an arrow into the park.

Georgetown, D. C. June 26.—Three Irishmen were mortally hurt on the 13th section of the canal, on Wednesday, by blasting rock, all of whom are since dead. It is said that they had set fire to the train or slow match and retired, but not hearing the explosion so soon as they thought a sufficient time had elapsed, they imprudently ventured back, and just as they reached the spot the powder exploded.

THE MORGAN TRIALS.—The Buffalo Patriot of the twenty-second inst. contains the following information of the progress of these trials at Lockport:

On Tuesday last the jury were completed, and the remainder of the week was taken up with the cases, until about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, before it was submitted. The jury were out a short time, and returned with a verdict of *not guilty*.

Orasmus Turner was the first witness called and sworn on the part of the people. Having refused to answer a question which the Court decided to be proper, and which he was bound to answer, he was promptly fined by Judge Marcy in the sum of $25, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail. For a repetition of the contempt, in two several instances, he was further sentenced by the Court to thirty days' imprisonment on each.

Eli Bruce was called, and refused to be sworn—sentenced for the contempt to thirty days' imprisonment in the jail of Ontario county.

John Whitney, same offence, sentenced to the same, and to pay a fine of $250.

The Court further declared, that it should direct the district attorney to find bills against all the offenders for the several offences committed.

A PLEASANT ROUTE.—A lady, on her way to England, arrived here on Friday last, in the steamboat Allegheny, from New Orleans, the first passenger that ever travelled from New Orleans to Warren by water. She continued to Warren, from whence she will take the stage to Jamestown, a distance of only 22 miles, where she will take the steamboat Chatauque for Mayesville, at the head of Chatauque lake, and only seven miles from Portland harbour, on Lake Erie. At Portland she will take a steamboat for Buffalo, and from thence continue her journey on the grand Erie Canal, to Albany, and by the North River to New York, where she will take passage and cross the ocean. She will thus travel our inland waters a distance of between two and three thousand miles, between two of the greatest commercial cities in the Union, uninterrupted, except by a land passage of between twenty and thirty miles.—*Venango, N. Y. Republican.*

THEATRICAL.

On Thursday night the Inche Cape Bell and Forty Thieves were performed at Walnut street. In the latter, the elephants were introduced on the stage. These animals have excited no ordinary degree of attention, and the managers deserve praise for the great expense they have incurred to gratify public curiosity, and to afford an agreeable entertainment. The acting was generally very well, but Miss Greenwood deserves to be particularly mentioned. This interesting girl bids fair to be the ascendant star at some future period.

THE EXECUTION.

James Porter, the Mail Robber, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, on Friday, the second instant. His conduct evinced much fortitude to the last; he died almost without a struggle. Ten or fifteen thousand persons witnessed the melancholy scene. Reports had been circulated through the city, that a rescue would be attempted at the gallows, but no symptoms of a riot appeared.

A GOOD COW.—The Northampton Courier states that a cow, in that town, owned by Dr. Barrett, has given milk, and made butter after the following schedule; she has been milked for the last fortnight, every eight hours, and at each milking has yielded a pailful measuring ten quarts, the weight of the milk, averaging daily 49 1-2 pounds. Her milk has yielded, daily, 2 lbs. 5 oz. of butter, making 32 lbs. 6 oz. in 14 days; from one milking alone, one pound and six ounces were made, which will give four pounds and two ounces of butter in one day from one cow! The butter was of a superior quality, and sold for a shilling per pound, while the usual price in the village has been but ten cents.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

We received yesterday a handbill from Boston, of which the following is a copy:

$2.500 REWARD.—BANK ROBBERY.

Absented himself from the Branch Bank of the United States in this city, JOHN FULLER, the Second Teller thereof, with about $40,000, in bills of the Globe, Columbian, Manufacturers & Mechanic's, Tremont, and other Banks of this city, and notes of the Office of the Bank of the United States in this city.

Said Fuller is a thick-set man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, of full face, light complexion, sandy hair, and prominent bright light blue eyes.

Whoever will arrest said Fuller, so that said property may be recovered by the Bank, shall receive Two Thousand Dollars for the whole property, or in proportion for any part thereof, or Five Hundred Dollars for said Fuller, on his commitment in any jail in the United States.

Office of the Bank of the United States.
S. FROTHINGHAM, Cashier.
Boston, June 29, 1830.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

PARIS, May 16.—The ordinance for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was signed today at St. Cloud, and will be published to-morrow. There is more talk than ever of a royal proclamation addressed to the electors, who are convoked for the 25th of June.

It appears that the choice of the Ministerial candidates, who are to preside in the Electoral Colleges, is not yet determined upon.

The Journal des Debats contains an article of two columns on the expedition against Algiers. While it expresses its wishes for the success of the army, it endeavors to prove that the expedition is not justified by its origin or its supposed objects, and, in short, that no good is likely to result from it.

From the Allgemeine Zeitung, of May 13.

CORFU, April 23.—The latest advices from Constantinople confirm the statements of important movements in the arsenal. Thirty ships of the line and frigates are getting ready for sea, and numerous sailors of Hydra, Spezzia, and Ipsara, who are in the capital, are enlisted with very good pay.

LONDON, May 19.—The King's health, we are happy to inform our readers, continues to improve. The bulletin of yesterday was more decidedly favourable than any preceding one: it is stated that his Majesty passed a tranquil night, and that *all* his symptoms were alleviated. In addition to this gratifying intelligence it will be seen that our Windsor Correspondent enables us to inform the public, that, up to four o'clock yesterday, his Majesty's health was rapidly improving, and that Sir M. Tierney, directly after signed the bulletins, left the Castle for London, and was not expected to return last night.

COPENHAGEN, May 11.—Major general and Chamberlain Von Scholten, who is gone to Washington, is commissioned to open negociations with the Government of the United States of North America, for the purpose of obtaining some changes and modifications in the American Tariff, which are important to the trade and navigation of his Majesty's subjects, especially those in the colonies.

The Morning Chronicle of the 17th says, "The American Minister has had several conferences lately with the Earl of Aberdeen, respecting important commercial relations between the United States and this country, the West Indies, &c."

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.—At a dinner given lately at Marseilles to the Commander, Bourmont, he declared that it was the intention of France "to take possession of Algiers, and form establishments for commerce as well as colonies—governed, perhaps, by a Prince of France."

The Journal du Commerce says, "All the speeches attributed to M. de Bourmont, both at Marseilles and at Toulon, are reduced to this, that we shall establish ourselves at Algiers after we have made the conquest of it."

TOULON, May 2.—A little American cutter arrived in the roads yesterday, having on board a great number of persons, [come expressly to see the preparations for the expedition.

As it respects the health of the King, the latest Court Journal has put forth the following statement:—

"A short time back it was deemed necessary that an intimation should be given to a great personage of the very critical state in which he was, and of which he seemed to have no conception. A Cabinet was called, and after several members had declined the painful and hazardous office of breaking the intelligence to the Royal patient, the Duke of W. came forward and undertook it. He went down to Windsor the same afternoon, (on a Saturday,) and in as delicate a way as the subject admitted of, acquainted the Royal sufferer that his medical attendants had not felt justified in concealing from the Cabinet that there were alarming symptoms in his case. The Royal patient immediately replied with great temper and fortitude, "He was perfectly resigned to whatever Divine Providence might will; the only anxiety he felt was to be spared from any severe suffering, as bodily pain," he confessed, "was what he had through life dreaded, and been unable to support with patience." He added, "that he felt His Grace had discharged a most painful but indispensable duty in a manner for which he cordially thanked him."

EMIGRATION.—The Newry Examiner calculates the number of emigrants from the province of Ulster alone, who will emigrate this summer for America, at from ten to fifteen thousand persons. There is probably but little reliance to be placed in the statements of the journal we quote, respecting emigration and such matters, as it appears to be deeply imbued with the fallacies of Cobbett and other writers of that class who recommend emigration to the States, in preference to Canada or other British North American Colonies.

Mr. Saddler has given notice that on the 1st of June he will ask leave to bring in a bill "for bettering the condition of the British empire."

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—The number of vessels which arrived on Saturday and yesterday, 15th and 16th, is very great. The import of cotton, on these two days alone, cannot be much short of 20,000 bags. The import of American flour is heavy, and the import of wheat from the Baltic is large. Yesterday a cargo of wheat arrived from Spain, whence considerable supplies are expected.

TURN-OUT AT ROCKDALE.—A general turnout of the Rockdale flannel weavers has taken place. Since the late reduction, the workmen have made various efforts to restore the former prices; but, having failed, they now act in concert for the attainment of that object. From six to seven thousand persons thus voluntarily absent themselves from their wonted employment.—*Liverpool Albion, May 17.*

The trial of Bouquet is not yet finished. Madame Bouquet has been examined, and her testimony has been entirely in favor of her husband. It is supposed that the pleading would not be concluded till late on Tuesday night.

The visitors to the Thames Tunnel were very numerous, amounting to about 1000 a week.—The work was completed to the length of 600 feet, being full half the distance. Every confidence is expressed in the stability of the work.

William Wakefield, who was concerned in the abduction of Miss Turner, has been liberated from Lancaster Castle, the term of his imprisonment for the misdemeanor of which he was convicted having expired.

The Manchester Courier states that the late Sir Robert Peel allowed his eldest son 12,000*l.* per annum, his second son 6000*l.* his other sons 3000*l.* each, and his daughters 1500*l.* each, and that his immense property is to be divided in these proportions.

The Siamese Youths were making the tour of England, and were expected at Liverpool about the 10th of June.

Gore's Advertiser of the 20th recommends the emigrants to the United States to provide themselves with gold, and not to burden themselves with luggage, wearing apparel only excepted.

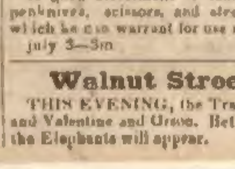
TOULON, May 5th.—Yesterday, at two o'clock, his royal highness, accompanied by all the superior officers of the navy, and the numerous staff of the army, landed at the Polygnon, where a new spectacle excited the admiration of all the spectators; it was the representation of a landing, such as will be made at Algiers. Five flat bottomed boats, full of troops and cannon, approached the beach of the Polygnon; in a very short time all the troops were on shore, cannon were landed, and the soldiers having first dispersed as sharp-shooters, came and entrenched themselves between two ranges of pikes, whence they continued their fire, at the same time that the artillery were landed. This sight which was quite new to the Toulonese and the numerous strangers which the presence of the Prince had attracted to our city, passed in the view of about 10,000 persons who occupied the eminence.

A project is on foot at Paris, the object of which is a regular communication between the capital and St. Petersburgh, in ten days. The route is thus laid down:—

	Days
From Paris to Amsterdam	2½
Amsterdam to Hamburgh, by steam boats,	2½
Hamburgh to Lubeck, by land	1
Lubeck to Petersburgh, by steam boats	4
Allowance for casual delays	1

PERSEVERANCE HOSE COMPANY.—A Stated Meeting of the Company will be held on Tuesday evening, July 6, at the United States' Engine Hall, at 8 o'clock. PETER FRITZ, Secretary.
Semi Annual Election.

Sunday Excursion.



THE Steamboat PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Z. W. Kellam, will leave Arch street wharf, on Sunday morning next, at 7 o'clock, for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same afternoon.
Fare up and down 75 cents. Fare to Trenton 75 cents.
july 3-1t

STEAM BOAT
WILLIAM PENN,
SUNDAY MORNING BOAT
TO BALTIMORE
☞ Citizens' Canal Line. ☜

THE Superior Steam Boat WILLIAM PENN, Capt. Jenkins, will leave Arch street wharf on Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, for Baltimore.
Passengers will pass through the Canal in the Company's safe, splendid and commodious Barges, without any detention, arriving at Baltimore early in the evening.

Excursion on the Canal.
To the Summit Bridge and the Deep Cut.

This interesting Excursion may be made in the WILLIAM PENN, on Sunday, giving passengers an opportunity to land at the Summit Bridge, inspect this noble work and return to the city at dusk.
☞ The William Penn will stop near South street to take up passengers. jy 3-1t

Paint Mill for Sale.

AN excellent Hand Mill for grinding Paints, originally cost $150, for sale very low. Apply at No 86 South Front street. july 3—3t

John Ashmore,

OF Lancaster Road, Blockley Township, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a store, No. 82 North Sixth street, near Cherry street, where he will take in all kinds of grinding and polishing, and old files to recut, which he will do on most reasonable terms, and at short notice, having a drasbore going to the Mill on Lancaster Road, three miles from the bridge, every day.
A good assortment of table knives, forks, razors, penknives, scissors, and steel brass plated squares, which he can warrant for use and will sell cheap.
july 3—3m

Walnut Street Theatre.

THIS EVENING, the Tragedy of George Barnwel and Valentine and Orson. Between the Play and Farce, the Elephants will appear.

ALMANACK.

1830. JULY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
2 FRIDAY,.....	4 37	7 25	0 25	
4 SUNDAY,.....	4 37	7 24	1 6	
5 MONDAY,.....	4 37	7 23	1 45	
6 TUESDAY,.....	4 38	7 22	2 22	
7 WEDNESDAY,	4 38	7 22	3 0	
8 THURSDAY,...	4 39	7 21	3 38	
9 FRIDAY,.....	4 39	7 21	4 17	

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 23d inst. by Wm. Meredith, Esq. Mayor, ANSON STEEL, to REBECCA, daughter of Capt. E. K. Bangs, all of this city.

At Kensington, on Thursday evening, the 24th inst. by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, Mr. WILLIAM T. McNEELY, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN, eldest daughter of George Wilson, Esq. of Kensington.

On Wednesday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. William Torbert, Mr. SAMUEL R. PAYNTER, of Lewistown, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Caleb Rose, Esq. of Laurel, Del.

On Thursday evening, the 24th inst. by the Rev. Zelotes Fuller, Mr. SAMUEL THOMAS, to Miss ELIZABETH SKINNER, eldest daughter of Mr. William Skinner, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. JAMES DAVIS, to LOUISA, daughter of Lewis Dranoque, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Tyng, GEORGE A. LEWIS, to ANNA MARIA, daughter of George Breidenhart, Esq.

On the 18th inst. at the residence of Henry Carrington, Esq. of Charlotte, Virginia, by the Rev. Mr. Plumer, the Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, of Trenton, N. J. to Miss ELIZABETH C. daughter of the late Dr. George Cabell, of Richmond.

On Sunday evening, the 27th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tyng, Lieut. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NEVILLE, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss ANN CATHARINE, eldest daughter of Robert Kennedy, Esq. navy store keeper, of this city.

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, 29th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN, wife of Robert Kennedy, navy store keeper.

On the 28th instant, SAMUEL B. PRATT.

On Thursday, the 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Mr. JOHN ROW, of the Northern Liberties, in the 65th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. CAROLINE, wife of Andrew Moore, aged 28 years.

On Saturday, the 26th instant, at Christiana Bridge, Delaware, BENJAMIN OGLE, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

On Third day, the 18th of 5th month last, JERUSHA CURTIS, an approved minister and member of the monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia for the Northern District, aged about 51 years. She bore a long and suffering illness with Christian submission, and through the merits of that Saviour upon whom all her hope was placed, is, we trust, mercifully gathered to the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

On the 1st of June, in West Bradford, Chester County, Pa. SIDNEY GANSEN, wife of William Gansen, and daughter of Edith Thompson, in the 32d year of her age. She suffered much before her death, but she bore it all with meekness and resignation.

On Monday, the 28th inst. MARGARET CAROLINE, daughter of Robert A. Caldcleugh, in the ninth year of her age. The quickness of spirit with which this amiable child bore a tedious and distressing affliction, and the piety she evinced in the hour of dissolution, afford an instructive lesson to those of more mature age.

In Georgetown, D. C. on Monday morning, the 14th instant, after a few days' sickness, in the 41st year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET CASSIN, wife of Commodore Stephen Cassin, of the U. S. Navy. In the death of this amiable lady, her family and society have sustained a great loss.

At Charlestown, N. H. on Wednesday evening, 23d of June, 1830, Mr. JESSE WATTS, aged 87 years, father of James G. Watts, late one of the editors of the U. S. Gazette. He was a native of Haverhill, Mass. and a soldier in the revolution.

On Saturday last, at his residence in North Hempstead, Long Island, Dr. BENJAMIN TREADWELL. The deceased has reached the age of ninety-five years, during seventy of which he had been a practising physician.

At Chester, England, very suddenly, in his 73d year, Mr. H. RACKETTA, formerly midshipman of his Majesty's frigate Quebec, under the command of Lord Faulkland, and of the Victory under the command of Lord Nelson. He was great nephew to Alexander Pope, the celebrated poet.

AMERICAN
STENOGRAPHIC ACADEMY,
BY M. T. C. GOULD,
No. 6, North Eighth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns, and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of American Stenography,—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems. It has passed through *seven large editions*, and has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copperplate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of *printed lectures, or periodical numbers*, to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short-hand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labor and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing, in *minutes* and *hours*, that which must otherwise require *days* and *weeks*.

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY
Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a *Miniature Encyclopedia*, or *General Cabinet*, embracing in its course a concise view or *epitome* of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common-Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an infallible key to the whole, or any particular part which he may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him inestimable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labour for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge *that only which is useful.*

Second.—To condense it as far as its practical utility will admit.

Third.—To *systematize* and *arrange* the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place.

TERMS.

For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, $2 50, payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.

All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods. If a Postmaster procure but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or $2 50 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 20 per cent. for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. to be used, may no doubt be gratified by calling on Postmasters, who have been generally supplied with an introduction to the system above referred to; and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning.

☞ The publisher of any Newspaper or public Journal, who will give this Prospectus a conspicuous insertion and forward a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive a regular series of the contemplated lectures with [illegible]

NOTICE.—The fifty-fourth Anniversary of our National Independence, will be celebrated with appropriate religious services, to-morrow morning, at the Universalist Church, in Callowhill street. Service to commence at 10 o'clock.

JUST PUBLISHED,
The Casket for July, 1830,
EMBELLISHED with a fine Portrait of Peyton Randolph; views of Hopkins' Mill, N. J. and St. John's Chapel, N. Y.—Botanical Cut and Music.

CONTENTS.—Biographical Sketch of Peyton Randolph, with a Portrait; The Fugitive, by L. A. Wilmer; Letters, and a lost Mistress; The New Zealanders; Marshal Ney; Address to Spain; The Roman of 1140; Parliamentary Anecdotes; Burning of the Ship Farns; The Flying Dutchman; Description of a Herd of Wild Elephants; The Ladrones; Diplomatic Dinner in Peru; Lord Byron, Milford Bard, Hopkins' Mill, and Environs; St. John's Chapel, New York; Captain Andy; Corn Law Rhymes; Chinese Daodjism; Incident at Naurlan; Romantic Story of a Cygan; Joseph Bonaparte; The Author of Lacon; The Eve of Good Friday; School of Flora. American Colombo; Wit and Sentiment; Music, "Love's Ritornello."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Horace in Philadelphia, Ode 4; Do. Ode 5; Do. Ode 6; To Scio, M.; Serenade, A.; The Wreck of Time, Theresa; Lines accompanying a Miniature, Myra; Amelia, Carlos; Rail Roads and Steam Coaches, Milford Bard; Death of a Scottish Chieftain; Preface to an Album, Wilmer; The Human Heart, B.; Paraphrase on the Pioneers; Fitzgerald's Reply.

Price $2 50 a year. Published monthly by
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
july 3—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

Northern Liberty Brush Manufactory.

NO 388 North Second street, opposite William Metzler's Hotel, Philadelphia. The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Machinery Brushes, at the most reduced prices. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours; and he hopes his moderate prices, the quality of the articles and strict attention to all orders, will ensure him a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public.
july 3—1y THOMAS R. BAIRD.

THEATRE—Chesnut Street.

MR. WATSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public that his BENEFIT takes place on Tuesday evening next, [July 6th,] when will be presented a favorite play, and other entertainments, as will be expressed in the bills of the day.
july 3—1t*

Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

THE Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, Class No. 12, *for* 1830, will be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 17th of July. Capital prizes are—$20,000, 10,000, &c. amounting to $136,850.

Tickets $5, shares in proportion.

Adventurers in Western Pennsylvania and in the States of Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, will please send their orders to the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh, where all orders from abroad will meet with prompt attention. Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. The *Register* containing the official statement of each drawing will be sent to each purchaser *free of charge*. Address GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for YATES & McINTYRE, 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
july 3—1t

Secrsuckers, Navarinoes, &c.

JUST received at the New Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Store, 103 North Second, between Arch and Race streets—very superior Plaid and Striped Secrsuckers, suitable for friends; new style, 6 pieces Ginghams; painted and plain Cotte Pally; Painted Muslins; Italian Nett Crape de Lyon; Norwich Crapes and Bombazines; Navarino Flats, cheap; elegant salmon and white Grenna Chintzes; with an extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suited to city and country trade—all of which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance.
july 3—3t CHALKLEY SOMERS.

Imperial Fine Wrapping Paper.

A QUANTITY for sale at this Office.
Price $2 75, a ream may 1—tf

SEA BATHING.

THE large and convenient Boarding House, opposite Manahawkin, called by the name of the Mansion of Health, in the county of Monmouth N. J. will be opened on the first day of July, for the reception of visitors.

The advantages for bathing, shooting, sailing, fishing, &c. are unrivalled by any other situation on the coast. A new whale boat, of a large size, is added to the sea fishing establishment. The subscriber has spared neither time nor expense in furnishing the bar with choice wines, and other liquors, of a superior quality. He also flatters himself that, with the advantage of an excellent spring of water, and a large stock of ice, to be able to furnish the table, at all times, with sea and bay fish, oysters, and every other luxury the sea, bay and country can afford. In short no expense or exertion will be spared on his part to render general satisfaction to visitors. For further particulars, enquire at No. 6 Market street. E. T. BUTTERWORTH.

The regular stage will commence running from the time the house is opened until the close of the season, leaving Burlington every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, immediately after the morning steam boats arrive from Philadelphia, pass through Mount Holly, Vincentown, the Grouse Plains, and Manahawkin, with four changes of horses, arrive the same evening at the Sea Shore, and return on the days following, to meet the afternoon boats for Philadelphia.—Fare through $2.

The Pemberton Mail Stage will convey passengers every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from J. Reeves' Ferry to Butterworth's Hotel, in the pleasant village of Vincentown, where are ten pin alleys and shuffle board, for amusement, and board can be had at a very moderate price. Carriages can be had at said Hotel, at all times, to convey visitors to any part of the pines, country or sea shore, or take the regular stage for the beach the days following.

For particulars in the last arrangement, enquire of Mr. HUTCHINSON, Market street Ferry.
june 26—8t

James Fife & Son,

REED makers, have not removed as reported, but still remain at their old establishment in College Avenue, in Tenth street, below Market, where may be had steel, brass and cane reeds of every description, suitable for any kind of work, who have always on hand sleys to answer country dealers and others, either linen or woollen cotton and worsted bdkts.

N. B. Wanted two good hands, that can come well recommended, of sober habits; and good tradesmen will hear of a permanent situation, by applying as above.
june 12—3t*

SUMMER WEAR.

A LARGE supply

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A CHILD WITH A LILY.

Innocent child and snow-white flower!
Well are you pair'd in your opening hour;
Thus should the pure and the lovely meet!—
Stainless with stainless, and sweet with sweet.

Artless one! though thou gazest now
O'er the white blossom with earnest brow,
Soon will it fire thy childish eye—
Fair as it is, thou will throw it by.

Throw it aside, in thy weary hour—
Throw to the ground the fair white flower;
Yet, as thy tender years depart,
Keep the whiteness of thine own heart.

A professor lecturing upon heat, observed that one of its most conspicuous properties was the power of expanding all bodies. A humourous student arose from his seat and asked, "Is that the reason why the days in warm weather are longer than those in cold?"

The conductors of an Atheistical paper in Philadelphia seeking for subscribers, forwarded a number to a gentleman, who returned the following reply:

"Your infinitely infernal production is returned. Words are too poor to express my abhorrence of it and its patrons. It had its origin in the dominions of darkness. Its author was the Devil—its publishers his angels, and its subscribers his everlasting victims."

Thoughts.—He who thinks no man above him but for his virtue, none below him but for his vice, can never be obsequious or assuming in a wrong place; will frequently emulate men in rank below him, and pity those above him.

Gratitude.—Cicero calls gratitude the mother of virtues; reckons it the most capital of all duties; and uses the words grateful and good as synonimous terms, and inseparably united in the same character.

Physiognomy is a true science. The man of profound thought, the man of active ability, and above all, the man of genius, has his character stamped on his countenance by nature; the man of violent passions, and the voluptuary, have it stamped by habit. But the science has its limits; it has no stamp for mere cruelty.

DESCRIPTION OF ST. PAUL'S PERSON.

How little stress is to be laid on external appearance! This prince of apostles seems to hint, concerning himself, that his bodily presence was not calculated to command respect at first sight: 2 Cor. X. 10. St. Chrysostom terms him "a little man, about three cubits (or four feet and a half) in height."

But, of all other writers, Necipborus Callistus has given us the most circumstantial account of St. Paul's person: "St. Paul was of small stature, stooping and rather inclinable to crookedness; pale-faced, of an elderly look, bald on the head. His eyes lively, keen and cheerful; shaded in part by his eyebrows, which hung a little over. His nose rather long and not ungracefully bent. His head pretty thick of hair, and of a sufficient length, and, like his locks, interspersed with grey."—*Witsius.*

MILITARY ANECDOTE.

We experienced, in the course of this very dark night, one of those ridiculous false alarms which will sometimes happen in the best organized body. Some bullocks strayed by accident amongst the piles of arms, the falling clatter of which frightened them so much that they went over the sleeping soldiers. The officers' baggage-horses broke from their mooring, and joined in the general charge, and a cry immediately arose that it was the French cavalry. The different regiments stood to their arms, and formed squares, looking as sharp as thunder for something to fire at, and it was a considerable time before the cause of the row could be traced. The different followers of the army, in the mean time, were scampering off to the rear, spreading the most frightful reports. One woman of the fifty-second succeeded in getting three leagues off before day-light, and swore, "that as God was her judge, she did not leave her regiment until she saw the last man of them cut to pieces!"—*Kincaid's Adventures in the Rifle Brigade.*

AN IRISH ANSWER.

It may seem a matter of no extraordinary difficulty to give a plain answer to a plain question; and yet it is an art which it evidently requires some trouble to learn. In all half-civilized nations, the inquirer for the most simple thing is met by an enigma for an answer, and among the peasantry of Scotland and Ireland, civilized as the general communities may be, the system often seems to be studied evasion. This dialogue is the model of thousands in the sister isle:—"Is this the nearest road to Cork?" "Is it to Cork you are going?" "Yes, but my question is, as to the nearest road?" "Why, this road is as near as that on the other side of the hill; for neither of them is any road at all." "Then which way ought I to go?" "Oh, that depends on your honor's own liking. Perhaps you wouldn't like to go back again?" "Certainly not. But one word for all, my good fellow; do you know any thing about any kind of road here?" "There now, if your honor had asked that before, I could have told you at once." Out with it then."—"Why the truth is, your honor, that I am a stranger in these parts; and the best thing you can do is to stop till some body comes that knows all about the way." "Stupid scoundrel! why did you not say so at first?" "Stupid! that's all my thanks. But why did not your honor ask me if I belonged to this place? that would have settled the business. Take a fool's advice and stop where you are."

CUSTOMS.

One of the most ludicrous customs of the countries bordering on the Baltic, is a remarkable tenacity of titular respect from the prince to the peasant. For instance, in addressing a count, you must address 'the high, well born Count, Count of ——.' If you were addressing a mechanic, and were desirous of having your orders executed, you must address, 'the respectably born Mr. Mr. ——,' shoemaker or tailor. The meanest kind will consider it a most outrageous insult to be called simply Mr.; he requires to be styled 'to the tolerably born Mr., Mr. ——, peasant. A foreigner is thus placed under a continual restraint, a long residence being necessary to become completely au fait to the endless variety. Even at the door, you must ask the servant for the lady Professoress, or the lady Counsellores (each masculine has a feminine in the German.) The number of nobility in Germany is, perhaps, greater than in any country in Europe, not even excepting the two Sicilies—the last census making one to every sixty souls. All officers under government, the army, ministry, embassies, being composed almost exclusively of titled persons. So anxious is Frederick William III. to keep up the distinction, that if a commoner by chance, or the force of talent, is promoted to the rank of captain, he immediately receives the prefix of Von. They are mostly very poor, never descending to any occupation except those above mentioned.—*Eng. Paper.*

A female servant at Berlin having been sent to wash some linen in the river, the ice broke and the girl disappeared under the water. She afterwards rose to the surface, and called for help but again sunk. She appeared a second time above the water, when her master's dog seizing her handkerchief, dragged her upon the ice which again broke, the handkerchief became untied, and the unfortunate girl again disappeared. She rose for a third time, and grasped one of the dog's ears. The faithful animal then seized her by the arm, and dragged her to the bank. The dog has since become so much attached to the servant, that he refuses to quit her for an instant.

A Mahomedan Longbow.—Mahomet, in his account of the creation, as given in the Koran, states that four thing only were created at first upon the earth. A pen, which writes down and records every thing from first to last; Adam, made of party coloured clay; a throne; and paradise. The devils are said, on the same authority, to have inhabited the globe seven thousand years; then angels one thousand more; after whom came Adam.

The fate of the several mansions of Fonthill is curious. All perished by violence. The earliest mansion, *Fonthill antiquus*, the supposed seat of the Mervyns, was burnt down. Likewise the *second* Fonthill (*Fonthill redivivus,*) in the year 1755. Fonthill the third, or *splendens*, built at the cost of 240,000*l*, was pulled down, and the materials sold for 9,000*l*. The celebrated abbey was then erected, and in 1825 the tower fell down.

Suiting the action to the word and the word to the action.—The venerable and highly respected Dr. K—— of A——, last Sunday forenoon, in the middle of an eloquent discourse, observed in the midst of the Congregation a wight who, notwithstanding the attractive oratory of the Doctor, had fallen into the arms of Somnus; for a short time the eye of the Doctor was indignantly fixed on the sleeper, and with his marked expression, in silence he stood, in hope some kind hand near by would stir him from his nap; no one, however, performed the kindly office—when he deliberately lifted a pocket Bible from the side of the pulpit, and threw it at the unfortunate dozer, exclaiming, "Rise, thou sleeper, there is no sleeping in hell." This, as few will doubt, had the desired effect—he started up confused and confounded, and the Doctor with the greatest composure proceeded with his sermon.—*Elgin and Forres Journal.*

Equestrian Feat explained.—The properties of compound motions cause some of the equestrian feats exhibited at public spectacles to be performed by a kind of exertion very different from that the spectators generally attribute to the performer.—For example, the horseman standing on the saddle leaps over a garter, the rider lights upon the saddle at the opposite side. The exertion of the performer, in this case, is not that which he would use were he to leap from the ground over a garter at the same height. In the latter case, he would make an exertion to rise, and at the same time, to project his body forward. In the case, however, of the horseman, he merely makes that exertion which is necessary to rise directly upwards to a sufficient height to clear the garter. The motion which he has in common with the horse, compounded with the elevation acquired by his muscular power, accomplishes the leap.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopedia.*

"Come here and read, you sir," said a village pedagogue to one of his scholars. The scholar, who looked as if he had been born in a sand bank, as fat as a porpoise, and with head erect like a little sinner as he was, came up, and stood before the teacher, and after drawing his sleeve across his face, stooped to the lesson as if he were chopping wood. "What is that?" said the teacher, pointing to the first letter.

"I don' know!" was the reply.

"It is *A!*" said the teacher.

"My Gracious!" replied the boy, looking up, while every lineament of his face seemed ready to burst with wonder, "*is that A-ah?*"

Anecdote of Lord North.—Yielding to the idlest ebullitions of a humorous and playful mind, Lord North one day walked into the china and glass shop, so well known for many years, in New Bond street, over the door of which was written in capitals,—Fog and Son. "Sir," said his lordship to the tradesman, whose customer he was, "this is a very extraordinary coalition of yours, and cannot be expected to last; for either fog banishes sun, or sun expels fog—and in both cases there's an end of the partnership."—*Colman's Random Records.*

New Zealand Belief of the Birth of Man.—It is very remarkable that the New Zealanders attribute the creation of man to their three principal deities acting together; thus exhibiting in their barbarous theology, something like a shadow of the Christian trinity.—What is still more extraordinary is, their tradition respecting the formation of the first woman who, they say, was made of one of the man's ribs; and their general term for bone is *hevee, of*, as Professor Lee gives it, *iwi*,—a sound bearing a singular resemblance to the Hebrew name of our first mother.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge, Vol. V.*

Once on a time it happened that a poor wight married *a shrew*, who led him a pious life; she fell ill, the doctor was called in, and the anxious, affectionate husband inquired of him how his dear spouse was. Galen shook his head, and told him to prepare for the worst. "What," said he, "is she likely to get over it?"

A Turkish tradition recounts that the wisest of the sons of men died sitting upon his throne of lions; and as his body sat upon the high place of dominion, clad in regal apparel, men and brutes, genii and demons, still maintaining their accustomed respectful distance, and unaware that the vital spark had taken wing, continued to do him homage. However, the staff against which Solomon rested his lips being perforated by the woodlouse, snapped in twain, and brought the corpse to the ground; but it was not until this occurrence that his death was ascertained, and the world thrown into confusion.

A panorama of Quebec is now exhibiting in Baltimore. The following instance of the lifelikeness of the painting is given by a witness of the scene:

A Spaniel water dog was brought into the Rotunda, and of course, upon his entrance the first part of the picture that caught his eye, was the clear unruffled waters of the river St. Lawrence, and that portion of the water surrounding the docks of the lower town, was the part which seemed to fascinate him the most; he stood motionless, saving the gentle slapping of his tail, gazing steadfastly upon the river. The bystanders seeing the great deception under which the dog was labouring, gave him his freedom—he no sooner saw this tacit consent of the company, than he knew it was a permission to use his privilege—jumped upon the flooring, and in an instant precipitated himself against the canvas, with all the strength he apparently possessed; although he could touch no water but the painted water the first time, and after having fell upon the floor of the building with no little hurt to himself, yet not being satisfied, he whined for a second trial.

It is related of the eminent surgeon, Boudon, that he was one day sent for by the Cardinal Dubois, prime minister of France, to perform a very serious operation upon him. The Cardinal, on seeing him enter the room, said to him, "You must not expect, Sir, to treat me in the same rough manner as you treat those poor miserable wretches at your hospital of the Hotel Dieu." "My Lord," replied M. Boudon with great dignity, "every one of those miserable wretches, as your eminence is pleased to call them, is a prime minister in my eyes."—*Note in "The Reproof of Brutus."*

THE CASKET.

Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment,

PERIODICAL. Miscellany, issued monthly, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood Engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of about 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

It is now three years since the publication of the Casket commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has never before, it is believed, been extended to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the last year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and engrafted upon the original design, as circumstance have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to meet the increased patronage which the Casket is now receiving, by correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instruction and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of general reading causes; and the publisher of the Casket possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American Scenery, accompanied with appropriate description, will be continued, with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such a sketch of character of the person, or incidents of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; with a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly, it will be the aim of the publisher to present such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to this Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the *facts* of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *sicelerus* which constitute the agreeable *melange* of an entertaining periodical, and which give a zest to details of facts, and the graver and severe composition, moral essays.

The price of subscription to the Casket, 2 dollars and 50 cents a year if paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 50 cents at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of an equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, and mechanical arrangements, generally, such as shall insure to it a favorable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1827, 1828 and 1829 supplied to order.

Orders, *free of postage*, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

S. C. ATKINSON Publisher
No. 112, Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

800 Reams Straw Paper,

THIS day received and for sale by S. POTTER, No. 23 Minor street. The subscriber having been appointed by Aaron Denman, Esq. Agent for the sale of Straw Paper Manufactured by him, gives notice that he has constantly on hand at mill prices, every description manufactured by that gentleman.
june 26—tf

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Between Race and Vine Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

SALE OF THE
Wabash & Erie Canal Lands,
In Indiana, on a credit of 17 years.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the Lands granted to the state of Indiana, by the act of Congress, of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie,*" and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz: Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township No. 24, North of Range No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34; 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26 R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15 T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 3, T. 29, R. 1, E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 13 E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15 E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock seites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within 5 miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal,) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donation, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto, in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAML. LEWIS, } Commissioners.

Office of Board Com'rs of the Wabash and Erie Canal
Treaty Ground, Indiana, May 16th, 1830.
june 26—3m

HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber at No. 31 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, to wit

Rocky Mountain Beaver, Canada Muskrat Skins, Russia Hare do. Muskrat Fur, Raw coney Fur, Carotted do. do. Otter and Seal Fur, Spanish and Saxony Hat, Felts and Bodies,

Drab and Black Banding, Do. do. Binding, Silvers and Roans, assorted colours, Linings, Brades & Loopers, Tips, plain and embossed, Figured Satin, for Tips, Pelongs, Velvets, Buckles &c.

All will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

Also, a general assortment of men's fine and coarse hats.

RICHARD RYCH, Jr.
may 1—3m

ALLEN WARD,
NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for a superior system of TAILORING, which system must not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring. Price $10 per annum. mar. 27—6m

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
PATENT ELASTIC TRUSS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those labouring under the disease of rupture, that he has been appointed *sole* agent, for the sale of Dr. J. J. Heintzelman's late Improved Truss, adapted to the different species of that complaint to which male, female, and children are subject. To enter into a lengthy detail of the advantages this Truss possesses above the great variety of Trusses (formed on different principles) that have been from time to time introduced to public notice, is deemed unnecessary, in all cases of radical cures performed by Doctor Heintzelman, he has used this Truss as an auxiliary in confining properly the parts, which ever has been the great desideratum, to which it may safely be assured that all other Trusses have been found deficient, in some respect.

To make a regular publication has been considered unnecessary, of the many certificates of its superiority over all other Trusses in confining the Rupture, by its close application to the parts, at the same time, producing neither pain or inconvenience. Those afflicted, will at once see the great utility of such a Truss, and to those we fearlessly state, that upon a trial, they will pronounce them superior to all others.

The subscriber has merely deemed it necessary to select a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability.

Sir—In relation to the Truss constructed by Dr. H. for Ruptures, it has my decided approbation as one possessing more elasticity together with convenience, and confining the parts than any I ever used, having made use them of, during the time I was under his care for a radical cure. WILLIAM HARRISON,

Dec. 20, 1829. No. 53 Old Germantown Road.

Sir—It gives me pleasure to state to you, that during the time I was under the care of Dr. Heintzelman for a medical cure of Hernia, he requested me to make use of a Truss of his construction as an auxiliary to confine the intestines, which I found to answer better than any of the different constructed Trusses.

WM. MITCHELL,

January 1, 1830. Camden, N. J.

Sir—The Truss I bought of you, which you informed me was a new improvement, is the best I have ever had. I have used Trusses of various kinds for fifteen years, and find it superior to them all. Yours, with respect,

GEO. JOHNSON, Morrisville.

Mr. Jos. Reakirt. March 6, 1830.

The certificates of John Hunn, Geo. Spies, and Wm. W. Aunes, are in the daily papers, and with 40 or 50 others of respectable persons, may be seen at the store of JOSEPH REAKIRT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill streets.

N. B. A reasonable allowance to those who purchase to sell again. april 17—3m

PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Couch-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Black, &c. to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN,

april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.

CARPENTER'S
SARATOGA POWDERS,

For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters' equal to that fresh from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Seidlitz, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. There is no article of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received in so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been received with so general and almost universal satisfaction to an extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely twelve months since their first introduction in this city, in which time they have been sent to every city and most of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given in all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects; and have elicited from the faculty, and highly distinguished individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgments of satisfaction, and decided expressions of high commendation upon their character and salubrious properties.

There is scarcely an individual in the United States who is not acquainted either by experience or report with the salutary effects of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. From thirty to fifty thousand persons annually visit these Springs, many from the remotest sections of the United States, and some from the West Indies and other foreign places. They have been found extremely useful in most complaints of the stomach, particularly in those where all other aperient medicines cannot be retained. They act as an aperient or alterative, and at the same time give tone and strength to the stomach and increase the digestive powers.

They are particularly valuable in dyspepsia and bilious diseases, and are conducive to health by acting as a tonic and imparting health to the constitution.

The water made with these powders possesses the same medicinal qualities, is as effectual in its operation and precise in taste, as that taken immediately from the springs. These powders are therefore recommended as a valuable remedy in all cases where the Saratoga Waters are prescribed. Manufactured and for sale only by GEO. W. CARPENTER,

At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia. jan. 16—6m

WOOD TURNING.

JOHN FULTON, No. 2 BANK ALLEY, South side of the Pennsylvania Bank, and back of the Merchants's Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public generally, that having erected a STEAM ENGINE for TURNING, he is enabled to execute the largest orders in his way at the shortest notice, and on such terms as will ensure to his friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts. may 15—3m

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Posts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Outlets, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 12 to serve. do. one 20 and 8 to serve.

A man wants a situation in a store.

A Wet Nurse wants a situation, and a child to put out to suckle.

Wanted several apprentices to different businesses.

Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.
June 18—tf*

A Farm of 116 Acres,

IN Wayne County, Pennsylvania, for sale or exchange for property, in the city or Northern Liberties. Enquire of DANIEL BLACK, near the Kensington Market. june 26—4t*

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Dr. T. White's Tooth Ache Drops,

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without injury to the most delicate teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, W. Biddle, S. P. Griffith, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott, W. C. Poole, E. Townsend, G. Atelier, S. Townsend, E. Garrigues, B. Needles, Christopher Marshall, John Hart & Son, Dr. Meyers, John Gegen, Wm. N. Allen, Elijah Myers. june 12—tf

CHOLERA MORBUS & DIARRHOEA,
OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, CURED.

A MEDICINE recently discovered which cures the above mentioned diseases with great certainty in from one to three hours, is sold by WM. BAKER, Druggist, No 6 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents per bottle, sufficient to cure three persons.—Full proof of its surprising efficacy was made last season, certificates of which may be seen at the Drug Store above named. As these diseases are the most prevalent and dangerous of disorders at this season, every family ought to be supplied, to guard against sudden attacks. june 12—4m

FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT
Of Ladies Misses and Children's Shoes.

MARTIN RICE has removed from No. 121 to No. 85 NORTH THIRD STREET, opp. St. Cherry street, where he intends to keep supplied with a general assortment of the above articles. His stock, particularly of Children's Shoes, exceeds any thing offered in this city.

M. R. respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to his Establishment, confident that his terms, and the quality of his goods, will meet their approbation.
june 5—tf

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had either for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,			
UPPER do.	do.	do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.	do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Hog Hides,	Morocco Skins,	
Bridle do.	Lining do.	Lining do.	
Skirting do.	Japan do.	Binding do.	
Choice Hides,	Buck Skins,	Sheep do.	

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice.
june 12—3 mo*

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

SAMUEL COBB respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues upon his ready made COFFIN ESTABLISHMENT at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business, can be procured at the shortest notice and the utmost punctuality, at the most reasonable prices.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, ICE BOXES, of a superior quality; together with Ice, and every other requisite, on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state, that he has invented a preventive, which can be examined at the Establishment, No. 48 South Fifth Street.

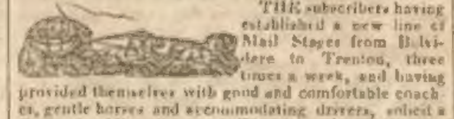
N. B. Attendance will be given at all times and all hours. may 15—3m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

BY *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.*

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at *No. 169 PINE STREET*, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

Now Line of Mail Stages.



THE subscribers having established a new line of Mail Stages from Belvidere to Trenton, three times a week, and having provided themselves with good and comfortable coaches, gentle horses and accommodating drivers, solicit a share of public patronage. The stage leaves Trenton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at six o'clock, A. M. arrive at Belvidere, at 6, P. M. the same days. Leaves Belvidere at half past 4, A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Trenton by 4, P. M.

This line passes through the pleasant Villages of Pennington, Woodsville, Rocktown, Ringoes, Flemington, Mount Carmel, Sidney, Clinton, Clarkesville, New Hampton, Washington and Oxford Furnace. It intersects the Easton and New York line at Washington, N. J. on that passengers from Easton, can arrive at Trenton the same day, and those from New York, at Belvidere the same evening. Passengers from Philadelphia and Trenton by this route can arrive on the evenings of the above days at Schooley's Mountain. It also intersects the stage from Easton to Newton, at Belvidere.

By this line passengers will arrive in Easton on the evenings of the same days, where it intersects the several regular lines of stages to every section of the United States. Persons travelling from Philadelphia, Trenton, &c. to Mauch Chunk, or in search of romantic and fine scenery will find that this line possesses a decided advantage over any other route in the country.—The Water Gap is but a few miles up the Delaware above Belvidere, where extra conveyances can always be had and likewise at the leading places on the route. Fare through $2 75.

From Trenton to Flemington,		$1 00
Do.	Clinton,	1 50
Do.	New Hampton,	2 00
Do.	Washington,	2 25
From Belvidere to Washington,		50
Do.	New Hampton,	75
Do.	Clinton,	1 50
Do.	Flemington,	1 75

For seats apply at COOMBE'S Hotel, Market street, WILD'S, Warren street, Trenton, and at J. NORTON'S, Front street, Belvidere.

P. S. All baggage at the risk of the owners.
june 5—tf J. W. & W. C. DUSENBERY.

SHOE MANUFACTORY.

N. KIMBALL, No. 50 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, Manufacturer of Ladies, Misses, and children's fashionable and common boots and shoes for city and country wear, to order or measure.

Also on hand, a general assortment of men and boys' fine and common boots and shoes, gum-elastic overshoes, palm hats, trunks, shoe blacking, varnish, &c. Wholesale and Retail, low for cash. june 5—3m

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS STORE.

CHALKLEY SOMERS, No. 107 1-2 NORTH SECOND, between Arch and Race streets, has just received 500 pieces Painted Muslins, foreign and domestic prints, some of which are elegant, new style, and very cheap; 30 pieces Crape de Lyon, batiste, barege, bombazines, and Norwich crapes; 25 pieces new style and fancy stripe Rouen and imperial merino cassimeres, new style vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of superfine, middling and low priced cloths and cassimeres, Irish linen, long lawns, and linen cambric, cambric, jeanet, mull, book, and figured Swiss muslins, new style fancy bdkfs., Italian lutestring crapes.

SILK GOODS, consisting in part of Gros de Naples, Gros de Indies, Gros de Berlin, brocade, Mantua Florences, &c. Also, the usual variety of Domestic Goods, such as sheetings, shirtings, plaids, striped checks, Pittsburgh cord, cotton canvas, a very stout article for awnings and wagon covers, &c. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at a small advance on the auction prices. The inhabitants of the city and country are respectfully invited to call. 8th mo. 1—3m

DAWSON'S
ALE AND PORTER.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, 18 FRANKLIN PLACE, informs his friends and the public that he continues to bottle Dawson's Ale and Porter, and a choice assortment of Cider, for home consumption and exportation. may 8—tf

ECONOMY STO

NO. 8 SOUTH SIXTH STR
A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, for the purpose of being more central, he has removed his Establishment to No. 8 South Sixth street, where he is prepared to sell Caps of all kinds, and hats on the most cheap and accommodating ter SYLVESTER'S Manufactory for Dressing Skins, and Manufacturing Caps, is now in Stenger's Alley.